

tham turns
the screw
Somerset

Immigrant's return

fast for over 200

Thatcher plea to Gorbachov on arms talks

Moscow asked to hasten negotiations in Geneva

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister is sending a personal message to Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, urging him to speed the progress of East-West arms control negotiations.

She disclosed her dramatic new intervention, which capitalizes on the good relationship she has developed with Mr Gorbachov, on the way back yesterday from her two-day trip to Jamaica and Washington.

It was in the US capital on Friday that Mrs Thatcher became aware of fears, shared by the media and senior politicians, that the Soviet Union is playing for further concessions because it believes President Reagan's authority has been weakened by the Iran-Contra scandal.

The Prime Minister has been careful not to accuse the Russians of dragging their feet, preferring to describe their posture as brinkmanship. She made it clear yesterday that she would be asking Mr Gorbachov to tell his negotiators to get down to details in Geneva in the hope of sealing an agreement this year.

She made it plain that, although there are no present plans for a visit, she would happily receive Mr Gorbachov in London.

At the same time, Mrs Thatcher revealed that she is to follow up her Washington efforts to start a new drive for a Middle East peace settlement.

"a great deal further up the agenda".

On Friday and again yesterday, Mrs Thatcher emphasized her belief that Mr Gorbachov wants an agreement to reduce intermediate nuclear forces. The Americans were stung by her continued references to the "historic" changes under way in the Soviet Union and her belief that this made an agreement likely.

She wants worldwide abolition of intermediate weapons, rather than the Soviet proposal which is to keep 100 missiles on each side outside Europe - a situation that she believes would be difficult to verify.

Channon avoids BAA ballot

By Ray Heath

The Government came close to having to hold a politically embarrassing ballot for shares in BAA, the airports management group which is the latest sale in its privatization programme.

One in eight applications - those from people wanting more than 1,000 shares - has been turned down.

Those who have been given shares will receive only 100 each, even fewer than the 150 minimum application. This is the lowest allocation thought practical.

The weight of money from small investors pouring in for the issue, which closed last Thursday, was surprisingly high.

The scaling-down, covering just over half the 500 million shares in the company, was announced by Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, over the weekend.

More than 2.4 million investors applied for the 260 million shares offered at 245p. A further 115 million have gone to institutions, and the remaining 125 million have been sold through a tender, the result of which will be announced on Wednesday.

The losers, page 19

IN PART 2
Exam results
A list of degrees awarded by the universities of Hull and Strathclyde is published today. Page 29

England calls
Bruce French and Neal Radford are in the England squad for the fourth Test against Pakistan. Page 33

Portfolio
● Two readers shared the £2,000 weekly prize in Saturday's Times Portfolio Gold competition and another won the £4,000 daily prize outright. Details, page 3.
● There is £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list, page 23.

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Faldo's home-grown victory



Nick Faldo celebrating his victory in the Open last night. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

British triumph in Open

Nick Faldo, of Britain, yesterday won the Open Championship at Muirfield, defeating Paul Azinger, of the United States, and Rodger Davis, of Australia, by one stroke.

Faldo, aged 30, who started the day one stroke behind Azinger - the leading money winner on the United States tour - played faultless golf to record 18 pars and finish five under par with a four-round total of 279.

Azinger kept his lead for most of the round, but dropped shots at the 10th, 11th and 17th holes and needed par at the 18th to force a play-off.

Tighter security for Iranians in wake of bombing

By Hahzir Teimourian and Nicholas Beeston

Scotland Yard detectives yesterday stepped up security around the Iranian dissident community in London amid fears that the attempted assassination of a prominent anti-Khomeini exile on Saturday may herald a spate of terrorist attacks.

Preliminary inquiries by anti-terrorist squad detectives revealed that the car bomb attack against Mr Amir-Hussein Amir-Parviz, aged 63, was carried out using a small



Mr Amir-Parviz: "It is a miracle that I escaped".

Howe flies to UN for Gulf action

By Our Foreign Staff

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is due to fly to New York today to add Britain's support to the other four permanent members of the UN Security Council in pushing through a resolution that will effectively isolate Iran in its war with Iraq.

The draft resolution, which will be passed by Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, calls for an immediate ceasefire, negotiations to end the war, withdrawal of troops to internationally-recognized boundaries, an exchange of prisoners and the deployment of a UN monitoring force.

The Security Council is expected to give the belligerents between four and six weeks to accept the terms or it threatens to impose an arms embargo on both sides.

Rain back with a vengeance

By David Sapsted

Torrential rain, at least five road deaths in the South-east and a two-hour storm on the Sussex coast provided an unwelcome weather cocktail for most areas yesterday.

The rain which ruined June for most of the South-east returned with a vengeance only days after Thames Water Authority vans broadcast appeals to save water.

A man aged 22 was killed when his car skidded into a tree at Effingham, Surrey, and a married couple based at RAF West Raynham, Norfolk, died when their car hit the rear of a lorry at Milton Keynes.

A man was killed when his car ran off the A340 at Tidmarsh, near Newbury, Berkshire, and another man died when his car struck a wall at Chislehampton, Oxfordshire.

22 die in Alpine storms disaster

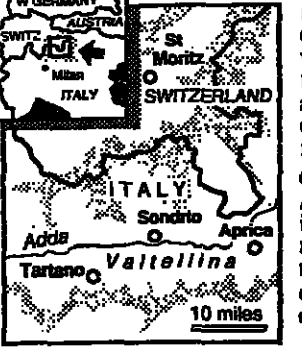
From Roger Boyes, Rome

Violent weekend storms killed at least 22 holidaymakers and injured scores of others near the Italian-Swiss border, the second such Alpine disaster in a week.

Witnesses described torrents of water sweeping into bars, carrying away people like slogs, and cars bobbing on the surface of the water.

At least eight people died when a landslide crushed a small hotel in the Valtellina district, near the Swiss frontier. Rescuers are still finding bodies trapped in submerged vehicles and buildings, and the death toll is expected to rise for some days yet.

All communications and rail lines have been blocked in the worst-affected areas, which include the towns of Tartano, Sondrio, Aprica and Bormio. Electricity supplies have been cut, main roads are restricted to fire and ambulance services, and the Brenner Pass has been closed.



Flying pickets out today at Yorkshire pits

By Roland Rudd

Flying pickets will be out in force throughout the South Yorkshire coalfield today in an attempt to persuade miners to defy their area executive's call to return to work.

The National Union of Mineworkers was thrown into confusion yesterday after miners at Frickley voted overwhelmingly to continue their strike in support of five suspended men, which has cost British Coal more than £5 million in lost production.

Mr Tully said: "I don't accept that we are wrecking the national ballot by continuing strike action."

"The national ballot calls for action, short of strikes, which quite honestly is a waste of time."

The North Yorkshire panel decided to accept the area executive's recommendation after Kellingley, the biggest pit in the region, employing 1,876 miners, voted not to join the stoppage.

However, Mr David Douglas, an executive member from Hatfield, said the decision was only a "temporary suspension of strike action". He warned that if the management went ahead with its decision to dismiss Mr Ted Scott, a branch secretary at Stillingfleet, there would be a call for an all-out strike.

Mr John Walsh, North Yorkshire area agent and a national executive member, said that Mr Scott should not have been suspended because he was a union official. He disputed British Coal's claim that the code of discipline was in line with the Acas conciliation procedure.

Mr Walsh said that British Coal was in breach of Section 23 of the Employment Protection Act because it had not discussed the dismissal first with union representatives.

The Yorkshire council, which incorporates the North and South Yorkshire panels, will hold an emergency meeting today to decide on further action.

Airlines appeal for unhindered merger

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Airways and British Caledonian will today tell Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, that their proposed merger should go ahead without any reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

They will argue, in an eight point submission, that Britain's future as an important aviation nation will only be secured if the planned £237 million takeover goes ahead unhindered.

Sir Gordon's recommendation, which will be submitted to Lord Young of Graftonham, the Trade and Industry Secretary, by the middle of next month, will effectively decide whether the merger goes ahead or not.

If, as now seems likely, he decides against a reference to the commission, a complete takeover should be in force by the end of August.

In their submission the two airlines will argue that, although British Caledonian is slowly returning to profitability after a disastrous year in

Top jockeys and trainers face tax investigation

By Tony Dawe

Sixteen top jockeys and trainers have been interviewed by tax investigators in the biggest inquiry carried out into horse racing in Britain.

They have been questioned during a joint Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise inquiry, code-named "Operation Centaur", into allegedly undeclared payments said to run into millions of pounds.

The inquiry is part of a determined move by the authorities to end tax avoidance in a sport which has always existed on cash payments. Scores of officers are involved and they have interviewed most of the big names in racing, including members of its ruling body, the Jockey Club.

Last night a Customs and Excise

spokesman said: "We have been investigating the non-payment of VAT in the racing world for some months and our inquiries are continuing. We are not prepared to name those who have been interviewed."

The Times has learned, however, that the champion flat race jockey Pat Eddery and the former champion Steve Caughan are among those who have been interviewed. Willie Carson, who often rides the Queen's horses, and the brilliant young rider Walter Swinburn have also been questioned.

The tax investigators have also visited leading trainers, including Mr Henry Cecil, the most successful in Britain today, Mr John Dunlop, Mr Guy Harwood and Major Dick Hern.

Some of the best-known racehorse

owners, including the Arab sheikhs who play an increasingly large part in British racing, have also received visits from the taxmen and have been asked about payments made to trainers and jockeys.

The amounts of retainers and prize money have to be declared to Weatherbys, racing's administrative body. The current inquiry centres on payments made over and above those officially declared.

The taxmen are also investigating stud fees, which are normally divided into 40 shares. A colt which wins one of the classic races, such as the Derby or the St Leger, can command up to £100,000 each time it "stands" at stud. One-fortieth of that amounts only to £2,500 but a healthy colt will

cover up to 70 mares in a season and can keep going for 10 years, so a share in the stud fees could eventually be worth millions of pounds.

The tax authorities have always been aware of large cash payments in the racing world but were uncertain where to begin. So "Operation Centaur" was launched with scores of officers arriving simultaneously at the homes of owners, trainers and jockeys, in a move described in racing circles as "The Invasion".

Most co-operated fully, and many owners, including Sheikh Khalid Abdullah and the Al-Maktoum brothers, provided details of all the sizeable cash payments and gifts they had made.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Sunday Times threatens to sue

The *Sunday Times* is threatening to sue Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney General, for "substantial damages" if the injunction banning the paper from publishing extracts of Mr Peter Wright's memoirs, *Spycatcher*, is still in force at the weekend. The paper is due to contest the basis of the injunction against it in the High Court today.

The temporary injunction, forbidding the publication of any new material from *Spycatcher* or repeating claims in last week's newspaper, was granted by the High Court on Thursday and is due to expire tomorrow.

Mr Andrew Neil, the editor, said: "The value of that book to us is exclusive access. If there is an injunction imposed on us, yet the book is flooding in through every airport and port, and newspapers are plagiarizing bits left, right and centre then clearly there is damage to us."

Cartoon charge

A man is to appear before Bow Street magistrates this morning charged with causing criminal damage to a Leonardo da Vinci cartoon in a shotgun attack at the National Gallery in London on Friday.

He is Robert Anthony Cambridge, aged 37, unemployed, of Glen Albion Road, Wimbledon, south-west London.

The damage is confined to an area of the Virgin Mary's clothing.

The drawing, believed to have been made in 1508, is valued at more than £20 million.

Barlinnie protest

Nine prisoners at Barlinnie prison, Glasgow, were continuing to barricade themselves in their cells last night.

Their action started on Friday night when four inmates in A Hall and two in B Hall refused to leave their cells.

They were joined by a further three in B Hall on Saturday night.

The Scottish Office said yesterday that no one had been injured and the prisoners had made no demands. The rest of the prison was functioning normally.

Soldier shot by IRA

A young soldier was shot dead by a Provisional IRA sniper yesterday afternoon in the Ulster border village of Belleek, Co Fermanagh, after only a week in the province.

The third regular soldier to be killed in Northern Ireland this year, the lance corporal, aged 21, was leading a patrol of the Royal Green Jackets through the village when a single shot was fired, seriously wounding him. He was taken out by helicopter but died in hospital. His name will not be released until relatives have been contacted.

Three hours after the shooting the firing point still had not been identified, but the spot where he was hit is within rifle shot range of the republic.

Members of the Irish army and police were called up on their side of the border as a search operation was launched.

Arrest in Julie case

A youth is in custody in connection with the killing of Julie King, aged two, who was found dying in bushes at a school near her home in Westhill, Aberdeen, last Wednesday evening.

She was found by a group of teenagers, who heard her crying. She had severe head injuries.

An Aberdeen police spokesman said that a report would be forwarded to the procurator fiscal.



Red Devils clipped

Heavy air traffic has forced the Red Devils, the Royal Air Force parachute stunt team, to abandon high-altitude displays.

The team's base at Aldermaston, Berkshire, is under the Heathrow Airport flight path. Air traffic controllers said that they were unable to find gaps in the flow of traffic to accommodate practice sessions. A spokesman said: "The displays have had to be revised to concentrate on stunts undertaken from lower levels only."

For its high-level stunts the team needs to bale out at 10,000ft.

Top salaries help to boost fight against fraud

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government's new front line weapon against serious fraud — the Serious Fraud Office — has won Treasury approval to recruit its lawyers and accountants on top levels of pay.

It is a sign of the importance the Government attaches to the office, which comes into being today with the appointment by the Attorney-General of its first director, Mr John Wood.

One of his first tasks will be to recruit a nucleus of 26 lawyers, 17 accountants and about forty administrative staff.

However, unlike the Crown Prosecution Service, it is not expected to have recruitment problems. "The Treasury has been extremely co-operative and recognized the resources we need," Mr Wood says.

Lawyers, for example, are being recruited on two salary scales ranging from £18,700 to £25,000 and from £24,700 to £28,200 plus London allowances.

Mr Wood, aged 56, a solicitor and former Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, will have one of the most powerful posts in the criminal justice system, with wide powers to investigate the most serious frauds.

His top level team of lawyers and accountants will form the backbone of the office. Accountants, Mr Wood emphasizes, will have a "tremendously vital role", equal to that of the lawyers.

He has asked that one of their posts should be on as high a level as possible within the government legal service, on a rank with the deputy director of the new service.

The lawyers and accountants will have a delicate relationship with the police. In line with the new Crown Prosecution Service philosophy, the police will be kept at arm's length from prosecuting and will not be part of the new

Serious Fraud Office, as originally envisaged by Lord Roskill's committee on fraud trials, whose report has led to the Office being set up.

Instead, about 50 police will be located in the same building, so that everyone involved with investigating serious fraud is under one roof.

Mr Wood's office is answerable to the Attorney-General, as is the Crown Prosecution Service, but is not part of that service. Its aim is to investigate the 50-100 most serious frauds, having about 60 cases on its books at any one time.

Its jurisdiction, unusually, will also extend to Northern Ireland and it is expecting to

tackle some big frauds in the provinces.

It will pick and choose its cases, most of which will come from the Department of Trade, regulatory bodies and perhaps the public.

A few may be referred by the Fraud Investigation Group, the part of the Crown Prosecution Service that will continue to deal with lesser frauds.

Its powers are extensive: "Never before have such powers been given to a wholly criminal prosecution department", Mr Wood says. They are based on those of Department of Trade inspectors but go far wider.

The director can require someone under investigation to answer questions, produce documents or give other relevant information.

There is no right to silence and a refusal to comply is a criminal offence punishable with up to six months imprisonment and a fine of up to £2,000.

It is likely to be a year before the enforcement powers of the director and his staff are brought into effect. Apart from recruitment there is a need to find accommodation and to work out a "modus operandi" with the police, Mr Wood says.

Unions told to train their members in new skills

By John Spicer

Trade unions are running very fast simply to decline gracefully and many employers are increasingly questioning the relevance of their relationship with unions, according to a former member of the TUC general council.

Mr Alastair Graham, leader of the Civil and Public Services Association until he was appointed director of the Industrial Society a year ago, warned the unions against "paralysis by analysis" among many union leaders.

He said that failing was demonstrated by the lack of training unions give to their full-time staff.

It was all very well for union leaders to acknowledge that times had changed, but it was essential that carefully directed action proved to employers, members and potential members that there was substance behind the rhetoric.

He said unions had to do far more for their members than negotiate the annual pay round. They should provide training to enable members to take new skills to new jobs, and give financial support and advice where needed.

Mr Graham, speaking to industrial journalists in London, said that in his present position it had been made very clear to him that unions should be providing their members with "employability skills".

"Workers should be given skills that are transferable in the modern market economy," he said.

"Neil Kinnock is determined to take the Labour Party down the path of 'market socialism'. Trade unions have no choice but to develop 'market trade unionism'," he said.

"Many of the employers I

visit, often in industries where trade unions have been recognized for a very long time, are asking themselves whether it really is necessary to continue to involve trade unions in important issues about managing change. At the moment the answer is yes — just. But unless trade unions rapidly become more professional, the answer may soon be no.

Mr Graham's comments came as Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, yesterday urged unions to end their "bickering".

Speaking at a rally in Tolpuddle, Dorset, commemorating the 153rd anniversary of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, he said that unions had to respond to the changes in employment, industry and the economy which threatened the very heart of trade unionism.

He added that the charge that unions were no longer relevant was "utter nonsense".

There was a need to convince both members and non-members that unions could "relate to their problems, their workplace and their community".

Mr Willis appealed to unions not to use the Conservative majority as an excuse to remain "sulking in our tents or merely shouting inside them either".

The TUC leader ruled out anti-parliamentary action, saying: "There is no justification for that and precious little mileage in it."

● The Union of Public Employees will propose at the annual Trades Union Congress at Blackpool in September an initiative backed by a big budget to provide a range of professional resources to monitor and improve unions' media coverage.



The Duke and Duchess of York take photographs of Niagara Falls from Table Rock. From Alan Hamilton, Toronto

Adventurous flight to falls

The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Niagara Falls during their 12-day visit to Canada after visiting the booming Ontario lakeside town of Mississauga.

There they saw what must be one of the world's ugliest town halls, a lumpy composition supposedly reminiscent of a farm that had been the Duke's elder brother reaching for his medical dictionary of severe facial disfigurements.

"It is a truly remarkable building, it will be noticed," the Duke said wryly, to the obvious delight of a crowd of several thousand who had waited up to five hours to see the royal visitors.

His masterstroke was to hand over the task of pulling the string to unveil the memorial plaque to his wife, an act which drew cheers from the crowd.

Many of the visitors, who thought the town hall resembled either a grain silo, a penitentiary, or something at Cape Canaveral, were infinitely more complimentary about the Duchess of York.

"Sarah is honest, unpretentious and real", one woman told *The Times*, and she was an American, up from Chicago for a glimpse of a constitutional monarchy.

A disadvantage of arriving at Niagara Falls by helicopter is that the visitor misses the town's main street lined with

motels jostling for the custom of newly-weds with the promise of water beds, jacuzzis, or indoor whirlpools.

The Duke and Duchess avoided the town and went straight to the falls and a crowd estimated at more than 100,000.

Accompanied by the mayor, Mr William Smeaton, the royal couple ascended the Skylon, a tall observation tower overlooking the falls.

At the top the mayor gave them the welcome news that at Niagara, the honeymoon is regarded officially as lasting for one year.

With five days still to go until their first anniversary, the Duke and Duchess therefore qualified for a certificate confirming their presence in the honeymoon capital of the world.

They were given a hefty illustrated book recounting the history of the area, including the old Indian custom of sacrificing maidens over the falls, and a large photograph of the falls in a suitably vulgar and tasteless frame.

It will have to fight for Buckingham Palace wall space with several other gaudy pictures already presented to the couple with the best of intentions.

Like all honeymooners the couple then had their photograph taken with the falls behind them.

The Duchess calmly snap-

ped away at the picture postcard view with her own camera.

Clad in long, blue, hooded waterproof cloaks, they boarded one of the Maid of the Mist steamers for the short trip under the tumbling cascade of Niagara and into the roaring spray of the Horse-shoe Falls on the Canadian side. The royal couple had arrived looking mildly shaken at Niagara Falls.

They had been 15 minutes into their flight when engine trouble was suspected in their Huey twin-engine helicopter and the pilot made an unscheduled landing in a lake-side field on Saturday.

The couple finally arrived at Niagara Falls in a replacement helicopter which had been hurriedly summoned.

Captain of the Canadian Forces aircraft was Major Michael Degrosellers, who immediately shut down one engine to avoid the possibility of further mechanical damage.

Although the helicopter could have continued its flight on its other engine, he chose to play safe and landed on the nearest available patch of flat ground.

Besides the Duke and Duchess, the helicopter was carrying Wing Commander Adam Wise, their private secretary, Miss Helen Hughes, the Duchess's lady-in-waiting, a Canadian government official and a police officer.

Secrecy of court in Euro scrutiny

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The exclusion of Press and public from a drugs trial at the Central Criminal Court is to be challenged before the European Commission of Human Rights.

The latest in a number of cases to be brought about court secrecy before the European Commission arises from an in-camera hearing on March 20 this year.

Judge Capstick ordered that the whole of the hearing, including the defendant's criminal record and background and defence mitigation, were held in private.

The court list did not indicate that the Press and public would be excluded from the hearing, but the press agency, the Press Association, found the court was only opened when the defendant appeared for sentence.

The Press has no right of appeal against a judge's decision in such cases.

The case is being taken on behalf of a Central Criminal Court reporter, Mr Tim Crook, by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The NCCL, which is already acting in other cases challenging court orders banning or restricting reporting under the Contempt of Court Act 1981, believes the case is important because the commission will be asked to consider the crown courts' broader common law powers to hold hearings in camera.

Miss Hilary Kitchen, NCCL's solicitor, said: "We have already established that the lack of appeal in contempt act cases may be a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights."

The commission is waiting for proposals under its "friendly settlement" procedure before deciding whether the case should go to the European Court.

The latest case will question the basis on which public and Press can be entirely excluded from crown court hearings. The House of Lords has established the principle that all court hearings should be public except in exceptional circumstances, Miss Kitchen said.

BT denies threats to licences

By Michael Dynes

British Telecom yesterday denied that it was being threatened with heavy fines and the revocation of some of its licences to provide phone services in central London.

The corporation rejected as "wholly misleading" reports that the Office of Telecommunications (OfTel), the government watchdog set up to monitor BT's performance, was considering embarking on punitive action because of the chaos caused by its introduction of some of its new digital telephone exchanges.

BT pointed out that OfTel is merely an advisory body which has no statutory powers to impose fines or revoke operating licences whatsoever. BT said: "Even if OfTel were granted such powers, as it takes about four years to design and build a telephone exchange, licence revocation because of customer complaints would be counter productive as there would be no one to take BT's place."

A team of 20 engineers are working around the clock to solve the problems caused by their new digital exchanges, especially in the Holborn and Euston areas.

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Independent schools
Inspection system criticized

Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Independent schools' associations had failed to give parents a guarantee of quality and had allowed poor schools to "take first-time buyers for a ride", Mr Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, said yesterday.

He was responding to a report by government inspectors at an independent boarding school which found that 37 boys were sharing two insanitary lavatories, and other shortcomings in accommodation and organization.

It had not been fully inspected by the Department of Education and Science for 30 years, and not at all by the association to which it belongs.

Mr Straw said: "The existence of independent schools associations implies that they set a standard of quality, but they must have better means of delivering it."

Mr Patrick Winter, secretary of the ISAI, said: "With 300 member schools, we can't get around every school every year. Schools are inspected all the time by parents and they have to compete in the market place, which is a protection of standards in itself."

The school appears in the Independent Schools Information Service guide, which says that all listed schools are accredited by the Independent Schools Joint Council. However many are accredited only by a Department of Education and Science recognition scheme which ended in 1978.

The joint council is devising a new accreditation system for the schools' organizations. But Mr John Sharp, chairman of the committee drawing up guidelines, said it would still not be able to enforce regular inspections of private schools because that was controlled by the individual associations.

Inspection was "recognized as efficient" by the Department of Education and Science soon after it opened in the 1950s. But the Independent Schools' Association Incorporated, to which it belongs, has no record of any formal inspection.

The ISAI, and some other schools' organizations, carry out inspections only when a new head is appointed.

The inspectors noted that conditions at the school, which now has a new headmaster after more than 30 years, had improved markedly since their inspection in March last year.

Custody remands blamed for crisis

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The prison overcrowding crisis, which has forced Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to take emergency action, is caused almost entirely by excessive remands in custody, the Prison Reform Trust says.

Almost 90 per cent of the rise in the prison population which took place between 1980 and 1986 was accounted for by the increase in prisoners on remand, according to a report by the trust published today.

Dr Stephen Shaw, the trust's director, said: "While welcoming Mr Hurd's initiative, it addresses only the symptoms of the problem, not the underlying causes. He has done nothing about remands."

The report claims that many thousands of defendants are refused bail unnecessarily. In 1985, more than 4,000 people were acquit-

ted having received a "taste of custody" on remand.

Nearly 13,000 other former remand prisoners were convicted but did not receive a custodial sentence.

The trust says that disparities in remanding practices in different courts are "grotesque".

On average, 13 per cent of remanded defendants are remanded in custody.

However, there are almost 80 courts in which more than 25 per cent of remands were remanded in custody.

The report says that if excessively custody-minded courts were to reduce their remanding rate to the national average, about 3,300 fewer people would have been sent to prison.

The Remand Expedition (Prison Reform Trust, 59 Caledonian Road, London N1 9BU; £1).

Doubts on whether NHS high drug bill improves health

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Spending on drugs in the National Health Service rose by 74 per cent between 1980 and 1985, according to a report from the Office of Health Economics published today.

In 1980 the NHS spent £1 billion on buying drugs from pharmaceutical companies.

That figure had risen to £1.8 billion by 1985, a real increase of 23 per cent.

However, although the use of new medicines has gone hand in hand with some reductions in hospital costs the report argues that there is no conclusive evidence that the increased expenditure has either been cost-effective or resulted in better health.

Sickness absences, for example, have increased significantly in the past 30 years. In 1954 sprains and strains accounted for 9.4 days absence per 100 men, but by 1980 this had increased to more than 50 days.

Similarly, sickness absence due to arthritis rose from 43 days per 100 men to 125 days in the same period.

The number of days lost because of nervous tension and headaches increased more than six times from nine to 60 days per 100 men.

The report claims that the reduced use of hospital beds for infectious diseases resulted in £800 million savings between 1957 and 1984.

A drop in the use of beds for mental illness saved £1 billion.

The bulk of the savings from infectious diseases was because of a decline in tuberculosis — in 1948 some 18,798 people died of it but by 1984 only 376 people died of the disease.

Although the savings appear to coincide with the increased use of anti-tuberculosis medicines, the Office of Health Economics report points out that deaths from tuberculosis were already declining before the medicines were introduced in the late 1940s.

"The role of medicines in reducing mortality today is even more unclear," argues one of the authors, Mr Nicholas Wells.

"The major impact of contemporary pharmaceuticals is on quality rather than quantity of life."

New medicines have also been linked with increases in hospital treatment because of adverse drug reactions, which cost the NHS £14 million in 1984, although some of these

cases were caused by deliberate self-harm.

One recent study has suggested that 1 per cent of hospital cases could be the result of serious adverse reactions to medicines which would have cost the NHS £46 million in 1984.

In a foreword to the report Professor Sir John Butterfield, regius professor of physics at Cambridge University points out that in national economic terms pharmaceutical research has paid off.

In 1986 there was a positive balance of trade in pharmaceuticals of £853 million.

However, professor Butterfield argues that it is no longer enough to rely on clinical impressions or even the medical results of clinical trials.

"What matters in modern medicine is how much better the patients feel, how much more fully they can live their lives, and how much they can contribute to the wealth of society in a cultural rather than a simply financial sense."

"That is the real test of whether medical research pays off."

Costs and Benefits of Pharmaceutical Research (Office of Health Economics 12, Whitehall, London SW1; £1.50).

Women in 180-mile Himalayas record run

Two young women left Britain yesterday to try to regain the Everest base camp to Kathmandu running record, now held by Nepalese sherpas.

Miss Alison Wright (left), aged 21, an engineering student from Durham, and Miss Helene Diamantides, aged 22, a teacher from Coventry, aim to win the record back for Britain, by covering the route in close to four days. The current record is four days, 13 hours.

They have considerable experience of marathon running and have been training daily since last autumn.

They are the first women to run the route and will raise money in the process for the Third World development charity, Intermediate Technology.

The route covers 180 miles of stony tracks and climbs eight mountain passes equivalent to the height of Everest.

It was first run in 1983 by Richard and Adrian Crane in five days, two and a half hours. To their astonishment, they raised more than £100,000 for charity.

The women will fly first to Kathmandu and acclimatize to the altitude by running the 800 miles to Lhasa in 31 days.

"After the months of planning and training and hoping, I can't wait to get out there and see what we can do," Miss Diamantides said.

(Photograph: Julian Herbert)



Portfolio Gold Weekly win for syndicate

Two readers shared Saturday's weekly prize of £8,000. One, Mr William Millar, a chartered engineer from Winchester in Hampshire, was part of a three-man office consortium playing Portfolio Gold.

He has told one partner, Mr Donald Shepp, but the other, Mr Robin Jeffery, is away on holiday. "It will be a nice surprise for him when he gets back," Mr Millar said.

Mr Millar, aged 49, is going to repair the gable end of his house with his money.

Mr Steven Eastwood, aged 33, from Highworth in Wiltshire, was the other weekly winner. He works as a car salesman in Swindon but is a keen ornithologist and yesterday was out looking for peregrine falcons.

His mother, Mrs Joan Eastwood, said her son planned to pay off some debts with his prize and then buy new binoculars for bird-watching.

The daily prize of £4,000 was won by Mr Philip Turner from Ashted, Surrey. "I shall give half to my wife, rather than buy her a present," said Mr Turner, a semi-retired solicitor who has been a reader of *The Times* for more than 40 years.

"I play the piano so I may change mine for a better one with the money," he added.

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

Protection for heart victims

Life-saving equipment for heart attack victims could be as readily available in offices and factories as fire extinguishers, and may save rush-hour commuters who collapse at stations, a cardiac specialist said yesterday (*Our Science Correspondent* writes).

About 50,000 people die prematurely each year in Britain from sudden heart attacks, but easy-to-use equipment could revive many of them, Dr Douglas Chamberlain said.

He said that defibrillators, which deliver an electric shock to the chest and jolt the heart back into action, should be carried on all large aircraft, with appropriate training for cabin crew.

The machines are being introduced in a research project, funded by the British Heart Foundation, at Victoria and Waterloo railway stations in London, and at Brighton station.

Station transport police are being trained in the use of defibrillators by Dr Chamberlain and his colleagues at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

Unlicensed money lenders

Loan sharks preying on the innocent

By Michael Dynes

In November 1985 a Birmingham pensioner borrowed £10 from an unlicensed moneylender, undertaking to pay it back at £2 a week over six weeks — an annual interest rate of 1,496 per cent.

After four weeks of prompt payments the moneylender said to her: "There, that's not been difficult has it?"

"Why not top it up with another loan?"

The woman of 75 from Solihull was persuaded to borrow another £20 and what began as an apparently harmless exercise to obtain some extra cash gradually turned into a nightmare of systematic extortion.

After 16 months she owed £280 — an impossible sum for her and had fallen into the trap of borrowing more money to service her debt.

The pensioner ended up starving herself to save money to try to meet payments of £28 from her weekly income of £41.

She pleaded with the female money lender to reduce the weekly payments and was told: "Pay up or you'll have your windows smashed in and we will make your name stink in this area."

No one knew how she was being persecuted until a neighbour reported it to the local standards trading officers.

By that time she had lost

two stones and was too ill to undergo an urgent operation.

The pensioner, who is too afraid to have her identity disclosed, has since been harassed and had her debts cancelled.

However, the moneylender is still at large, having changed addresses at least 10 times to avoid detection.

The case of the Birmingham pensioner is far from an isolated one.

Practically every trading standards office in the country has similar cases.

The trend has so alarmed Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, the Government's business regulator, that he has called for increased manpower and resources to combat the growing army of "unscrupulous unlicensed lenders who fix themselves leech-like on those who find it hard to obtain loans from more reputable lenders."

The most spectacular case yet reported happened in Cheltenham.

A woman took out a loan of £120 to be repaid over a 30-week period, decided to pay it back eight days later, and was not given any rebate for settling the debt early, making the effective interest rate, according to a calculation by the Office of Fair Trading, 17.9 billion per cent.

Money-lending with interest typically in the 1,000 per cent, and often in the 100,000 per cent range, is becoming increasingly widespread.

Often the borrower's pension or benefit books are taken by the lender as security, with the lender then drawing the benefit and deducting the repayments.

According to trading standards officers, such loans are rarely documented, and borrowers frequently find themselves making repayments months after the loan has been fully paid back — without realizing it.

Officers have identified pensioners, single parents, tenants, and the unemployed, most of whom are unable to obtain credit from established finance houses, as those turning increasingly to the services of the illicit moneylender.

Under the terms of the Consumer Credit Act, loans over £30 from an unlicensed money lender have no status in law, and the lender can face a fine of up to £2,000 and six months' imprisonment, with additional penalties for harassment and intimidation, under the provisions of the Administration of Justice Act.

However, many unlicensed money lenders deal in sums below £30, which are repeatedly topped-up, accruing phenomenal compound rates of interest.

Trading standards officers in Leicester are investigating a case of a £30 loan which had an annual interest rate of 377,000 per cent.

As borrowers are invariably reluctant to deprive themselves of their only source of credit, or are simply too frightened to give evidence in court, prosecutions against loan sharks are notoriously difficult to obtain.

Mr Terry Babbs, of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration, said that although there were only a few successful prosecutions last year, many hundreds of cases are known to officers throughout the country.

He said there is an urgent need to reform the law so that lenders operating below the £30 threshold need a licence.

But a change in the law, without additional manpower to enforce it, would be of little use.

"There isn't a city in the country that doesn't have its unlicensed moneylenders and it is getting worse", Mr Babbs said.

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Yuppies cash in on 'slum' grants

By Peter Eastham

Inner cities are suffering from deprivation, crime, unemployment — and yuppies.

Young professionals are buying property relatively cheaply in areas benefiting from government grants, then doing a spot of gentrifying before selling on at a higher price.

Areas affected include Peckham, south London, where Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Task Force has got a million pounds to spend to help to contain the decay.

The yuppies are not deterred by the proximity of some of Britain's worst housing estates and a catalogue of horrifying statistics: burglary up 50 per cent last year — the highest in the Metropolitan Police area. Muggings: 856 from a population of 45,000, the eighth worst total in the city. Unemployment among ethnic minorities touching 80 per cent.

Left wing Southwark council owns 80 per cent of the houses. Yet only two or three streets to the south, upwind mobile folk from the media, City and the law are moving in, squeezed out of areas such as Clapham, Balham and Battersea by steeply rising prices.

A patch of Georgian and Victorian houses and flats

surrounding Peckham Rye station — 15 minutes from the City — have become "incredibly popular" according to Mr Richard Perry, of the estate agents, Mortimer and Hutchinson.

Peckham prices rose 27 per cent last year but yuppies can still buy a house for £85,000 which would cost £170,000 in Clapham.

Mr Robin Howard, a pupil barrister, and his wife, Catherine, both aged 27 and with a baby son, say "money is tight". But their unrenovated, three-bedroom 1820 semi in Holly Grove was "peanuts" at £72,000 last September.

The Howards' conversion work has hardly started because of lack of cash, but the house will be easily worth double the price when completed.

Further up the same street, Mr Brian Roach, a telecom engineer, and his wife, Rebecca, paid £43,000 for a similar house and had to camp in one room for two years. But intensive do-it-yourself and an extra £25,000 on renovation means it is now worth £150,000.

One problem is a school for Charlie, aged four. His parents are not happy with any near by and unless they can afford private education will move.

Kimberley case loses witnesses

By David Sapstead

The refusal of three social workers to give evidence to the inquiry into the death of Kimberley, aged four, who was starved and battered by her parents at their Greenwich home, threatens to leave a "very serious gap" in the inquiry's findings, an MP said yesterday.

Mrs Rosie Barnes, MP for Greenwich, feared the incident could mean the full facts leading to the youngster's death may never be known.

"Society has a duty to discover all those facts to make sure there are no chinks in the armour... to see it does not happen again", she said.

The three social workers refused to give evidence after advice from union lawyers.

All are from Wirral and were expected to be questioned about the adequacy of their department's handling of the case when the family lived in the North-west, and of information transmitted by them to Greenwich when Mrs Pauline Carlile, the child's mother, moved to London in 1985.

The three are believed to have claimed that they have not had sufficient time to prepare.

The inquiry has no powers to compel an appearance.

House sale boards prompt bans

Estate agents face a tightening of local authority curbs on their "for sale" boards as the house price boom in southern England continues.

Fierce competition means that often more than one agent fights to sell each flat and house, with several "for sale" signs going up outside.

Now some London boroughs are imposing bans on the advertising, and the city of Bath is considering doing likewise.

The increasing numbers of boards have prompted complaints that they make areas look run-down, and block light to neighbouring properties.

The authorities say that

finer have proved not enough of a deterrent as agents take their share of the rising sale prices.

The law limits boards to one a property, each no bigger than two square metres (5ft by 4ft), to be taken down within 14 days of the sale's completion. Maximum fines for disobedience were doubled last December to £400.

Now the London boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster are seeking to extend their bans after they applied to Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for Housing and Planning, to be allowed to forbid agents' boards in conservation areas.

The campaigns appear to be

working, with a total of 72 separate convictions against estate agents in Kensington and Chelsea since the ban was imposed on June 1 last year. It wants to double the area covered by the ban.

In Westminster, which launched a 12-month pilot ban in Bayswater last February limiting permitted boards to 2sq ft for a maximum of three months, inspectors found that 281 boards dwindled to 45 a month later.

The council is considering its first prosecutions of persistent offenders, and wants to extend the ban to Paddington. Meanwhile, Bath expects an answer soon to its request to be allowed to impose a ban.

Sale room preview

Secrets of Charles II treaty revealed

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The sale room season draws to a close this week. Only the book and manuscript dealers have to stay in town for an extremely important sale on Thursday and Friday. Its centrepiece is a draft of the secret treaty of Dover, struck between Charles II and Louis XIV of France, but never honoured, in which Charles undertook to turn Britain Roman Catholic, by force if need be.

Together with associated papers it is expected to fetch between £300,000 and £350,000 at Sotheby's.

The British copy was secretly preserved by Thomas, first Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Charles II's most trusted minister, in a travelling desk which has remained in the family's Devon home.

The papers have been sent for sale by his descendant, the thirteenth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh

Another fascinating document is the 15-page letter written in 1805 by Philip Hunt, Lord Elgin's chaplain, describing the removal of the Parthenon marbles from Athens — about which controversy still rages. The letter is written to Elgin's mother-in-law and is estimated at £15,000-£20,000.

A vellum manuscript book given by the poet, W B Yeats, in 1891 to the love of his life, Maud Gonne, which contains one hitherto unknown poem and six others, all in the poet's own hand, is expected to make £12,000-£15,000.

Two recently discovered books of music and songs compiled by Jane Austen's family, including four songs in Jane's writing, are estimated at the same level. There is also the autograph manuscript of a play by Jane Austen, *The Happy Man, A Comedy*, which was rediscovered only 10 years ago (estimate £20,000-£25,000).

There is a series of letters from Charles Dickens and two early pirated editions of Shakespeare, complete with false dates.

On Wednesday Christie's offers the library of James O'Byrne (1835-97), an architect who studied under Pugin and became an enthusiastic supporter of the Gothic revival. The library reflects the depth of his involvement with the "Gothic Movement" and has somehow remained intact.

On the same day Phillips is dispersing the contents of an Essex house which it describes as "a time capsule of the 1930s". New Farm, Great Easton, is one of the few houses of the period listed for architectural or historical merit. It was designed and built by W F Crittall much

under the influence of Gropius and the Bauhaus movement.

Crittall designed the octagonal mahogany dining table, the legs carved with red Indian heads (estimate £1,000-£2,000), the set of 14 matching dining chairs (estimate £2,000-£3,000) and a walnut and ebony inlaid sideboard (estimate £250-£350).

He hung a Swedish modernist aluminium chandelier over them (estimate £300-£500).

He decorated the walls with pictures by neighbours and friends, such as two watercolours by Eric Ravilious, estimated between £5,500 and £8,000 each. There are quantities of watercolour landscapes by Sir George Clausen, another neighbour, mostly estimated about £200 and a nice oil of the "Pont Marie, Paris" by Charles Edward Cundall (£800-£1,200).

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You see, the gearbox doesn't have the usual gears. Instead, it continuously adjusts itself so that you're always in the most efficient ratio for the prevailing conditions.

People say it feels like a plane taking off. The car smoothly gathers speed with no hiccups along the way, and hardly any change in engine note.

Once you've reached your desired speed, you ease off on the accelerator and something else quite delightful happens.

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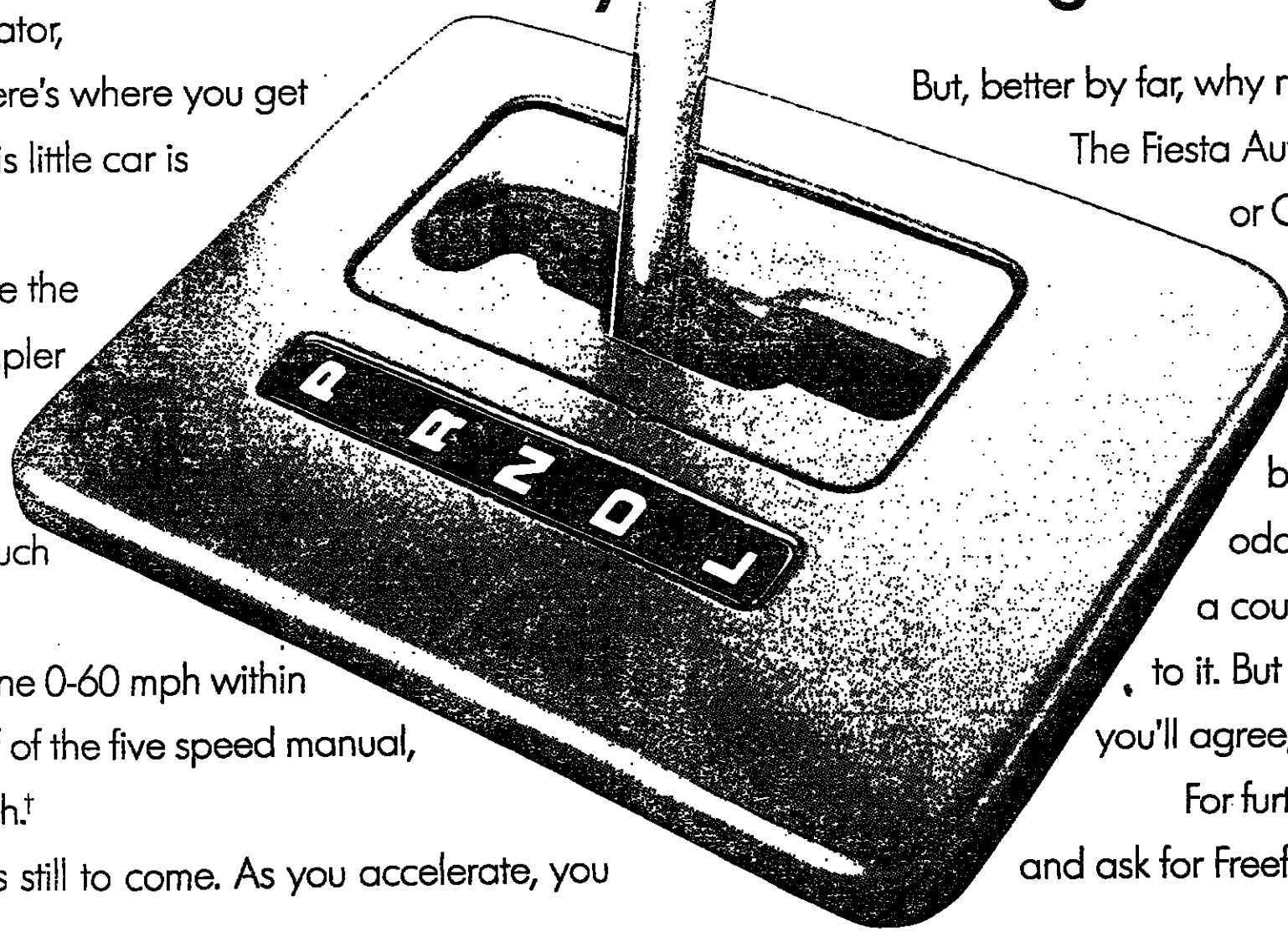
it is on winding roads.

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The Fiesta Automatic is available in L or Ghia trim. And most Ford dealers should be able to arrange a demo.

One last word, don't be put off if it feels a little odd at first. It'll only take you a couple of miles to get used to it. But once you have, we bet you'll agree, it's magic.

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† Ford computed figs. * Achieved in government fuel economy tests - mpg (litres per 100 km), constant 56 mph (90 km/h) 58.9 (4.8), constant 75 mph (120 km/h) 40.9 (6.9). Urban driving 39.2 (7.2).

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Complete list of ministers and responsibilities

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service	Mrs Margaret Thatcher
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords	Viscount Whitelaw
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	Sir Geoffrey Howe
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Nigel Lawson
Lord Chancellor	Lord Havers
Home Secretary	Mr Douglas Hurd
Secretary of State for Wales	Mr Peter Walker
Secretary of State for Defence	Mr George Younger
Secretary of State for Employment	Mr Norman Fowler
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland	Mr Tom King
Secretary of State for the Environment	Mr Nicholas Ridley
Secretary of State for Trade and Industry	Lord Young of Grafton
Secretary of State for Education and Science	Mr Kenneth Baker
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for Trade and Industry	Mr Kenneth Clarke
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Mr John MacGregor
Secretary of State for Scotland	Mr Malcolm Rifkind
Secretary of State for Transport	Mr Paul Channon
Secretary of State for Social Services	Mr John Moore
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons	Mr John Wakeham
Secretary of State for Energy	Mr Cecil Parkinson
Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Mr John Major

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND MINISTERS

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Mr John MacGregor
Minister of State	Mr John Gummer
(Countrywide, diversification, pollution, environment, conservation, marketing, exports, fisheries)	
Parliamentary Secretaries	Lady Tringham
(Food, research and development, horticulture, plant health, overseas relations)	
	Mr Donald Thompson
(Meat, milk, poultry, food policy, animal health and welfare, resources policy)	

Arts and Libraries, Office of Minister for the Arts	Mr Richard Luce
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Defence	Mr George Younger
Minister of State for the Armed Forces	Mr Ian Stewart
(Arms control and disarmament, budget, Falklands, assistance to civil authorities, Nato, N Ireland, estimates, strategy)	
Minister of State for Defence Procurement	Lord Trefgarne
(Sales, equipment projects, nuclear procurement)	
Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces	Mr Roger Freeman
(Claims commission, common services, defence estate, education, museums, law of the sea, low flying, Naafi, reserves, training)	
Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement	Mr Timothy Sainsbury
(MoD police, equipment projects, health and safety, Meteorological Office, research and development)	

Duchy of Lancaster	Mr Kenneth Clarke
Chancellor	

Education and Science

Secretary of State	Mr Kenneth Baker
(Public expenditure and teachers' pay)	
Minister of State	Mrs Angela Rumbold
(Curriculum, examination reform, health and sex education, discipline, teacher training and quality)	
Under Secretaries of State	Mr Robert Dunn
(Schools organization, L.E.I. reorganization, special education, community services, educational research, alcohol, smoking and drug abuse and Aids education)	
	Lady Hooper
(Inner cities, youth service, adult education)	
	Mr Robert Jackson
(Higher education, science policy, research councils)	

Employment

Secretary of State	Mr Norman Fowler
Minister of State	Mr John Cope
(Small firms, training, enterprise, inner cities, health and safety, Europe, Manpower Services Commission, research)	
Under Secretaries of State	Mr John Lee
(Tourism, unemployment benefits, Jobcentres, social security, community programme, voluntary projects, statistics, disabled)	
	Mr Patrick Nicholls
(Industrial relations legislation, Acas, wages councils, equal opportunities, race relations, docks, redundancy payments)	

Energy

Secretary of State	Mr Cecil Parkinson
Minister of State	Mr Peter Morrison
(Oil, gas, offshore supplies industry, energy efficiency)	
Under Secretary of State	Mr Michael Spicer
(Coal, electricity, nuclear, renewable sources)	

Environment

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Minister of State	Lord Belstead
(Environment, countryside, water, historic buildings, Royal parks and palaces, Ordnance Survey)	
	Mr William Waldegrave
(Housing, planning)	
	Mr Michael Howard
(Local government)	
Under Secretaries of State	Mr David Trippier
(Inner cities, regions, construction)	
	Mr Christopher Chope
(Property Services Agency)	
	Mrs Marion Roe
(New Towns)	
Minister for Sport	Mr Colin Moynihan

Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

Secretary of State	Sir Geoffrey Howe
Ministers of State	Mrs Lynda Chalker
(EEC, western and southern Europe, Africa, Commonwealth)	
	Mr David Mellor
(USSR, East Europe, East-West relations, arms control, Middle East)	
	Lord Glenarthur
(Asia, Australasia)	
Minister for Overseas Development	Mr Christopher Patten
Under Secretary of State	Mr Timothy Eggar
(The Americas, UN, drugs)	

Health and Social Security

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(NHS, primary health care, waiting lists, family planning, Aids, pharmaceuticals)	
Minister for Social Security	Mr Nicholas Scott
(Social security, disabled)	
Under Secretaries of State	Lord Skelmersdale
(War pensions, mental illness, environmental hazards, food safety)	
	Mrs Edwina Currie
(Women's health, children, prevention of illness, drug and alcohol abuse)	
	Mr Michael Portillo
(Management of social security, grants)	

Home Office

Secretary of State	Mr Douglas Hurd
Ministers of State	Mr John Patten
(Criminal policy and criminal justice, crime prevention, community relations and inner cities, extradition, sex discrimination, gambling)	
	Mr Timothy Renton
(Immigration, nationality and passports, refugees, broadcasting, data protection)	
	The Earl of Calthorpe
(Prisons, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, charities, fire)	
Under Secretary of State	Mr Douglas Hogg
(Police, drugs, liquor licensing, civil protection, elections, animals, coroners, local legislation, life sentence cases, mentally disordered offenders)	

Law Officers

Attorney General	Sir Patrick Mayhew
Lord Advocate	Lord Cameron of Lochbroom
Solicitor General	Sir Nicholas Lyell
Solicitor General for Scotland	Mr Peter Fraser

Lord Chancellor's Department

Lord Chancellor	Lord Havers
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Management and Personnel Office

Prime Minister and Minister for the Civil Service	Mrs Margaret Thatcher
Minister of State, Privy Council Office	Mr Richard Luce

Northern Ireland Office

Secretary of State	Mr Tom King
Minister of State	Mr John Stanley
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Under Secretaries of State	Lord Lyell
	Mr Richard Needham
(Environment, health and social services)	
	Dr Brian Mawhinney
(Education, political affairs, information)	
	Mr Peter Viggers
(Economic development, job creation)	

Paymaster General's Department

Paymaster General	Mr Peter Brooke
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Privy Council Office

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords	Viscount Whitelaw
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	Mr John Wakeham
Minister of State	Mr Richard Luce

Scottish Office

Secretary of State	Mr Malcolm Rifkind
Ministers of State	Mr Ian Lang
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	Lord Sanderson of Bowden
(Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, Highlands and Islands, tourism)	
Under Secretaries of State	Lord James Douglas-Hamilton
(Home affairs, environment)	
	Mr Michael Forsyth
(Education, health, sport, arts)	

Trade and Industry

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Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for Trade and Industry	Mr Kenneth Clarke
(Regional policy, inner cities, inward investment, iron and steel, shipbuilding and repair, industry)	
Minister of State	Mr Alan Clark
(Overseas and EEC trade, tariffs, export credits)	
Under Secretaries of State	Mr John Butcher
(R and D, aerospace, Patent Office, design, hi-tech)	
	Mr Robert Atkins
(Vehicle industry, regions, inner cities)	
	Mr Francis Maude
(Corporate and consumer affairs, competition and companies)	

Transport

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Minister of State	Mr David Mitchell
(Public transport, Channel tunnel, shipping)	
Under Secretaries of State	Mr Peter Bottomley
(Roads, traffic, driver and vehicle tests)	
	Lord Brabazon of Tara
(Aviation, shipping)	

Treasury

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service	Mrs Margaret Thatcher
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Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Nigel Lawson
Chief Secretary	Mr John Major
(Public expenditure control, public services and industry sectors, overseas aid, export credit, Civil Service numbers, procurement policy)	

Financial Secretary

(Inland revenue, privatization, parliamentary financial business)	Mr Norman Lamont
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Paymaster General

(Customs and Excise, EEC, Royal Mint, Civil Service pay, Central Office of Information, HMSO)	Mr Peter Brooke
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Economic Secretary

(Monetary policy, international finance, National Savings, North Sea fiscal regime)	Mr Peter Lilley
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Welsh Office

Secretary of State	Mr Peter Walker
(Economy, industry, EEC, agriculture, forestry, constitution, financial, rate support grant)	

Minister of State

(Education and training, Manpower Services Commission, tourism, transport, language, arts, historic buildings, countryside, conservation)	Mr Wyn Roberts
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Under Secretary of State

(Health and social work, housing, water, local government, land use, urban affairs, sport)	Mr Ian Grist
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Second Church Estates

Commissioner, representing Church Commissioners	Michael Allison
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Whips

House of Commons	Mr David Waddington
Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury (Government Chief Whip)	Mr David Hunt
Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household (Deputy Chief Whip)	

Comptroller of the Household

Vice Chamberlain	Mr Robert Boscawen
Lords Commissioners	Mr Tristan Garel-Jones
	Mr Michael Newbert
	Mr Tony Durant
	Mr Peter Lloyd
	Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd
	Mr David Lighthorn
	Mr Richard Ryder
	Mr Kenneth Carlisle
	Mr Alan Howarth
	Mr David Maclean
	Mr Stephen Dorrell

Assistant Whips

	Lord Denham
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House of Lords

Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms (Government Chief Whip)	Viscount Davidson
Captain, Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard	Viscount Long
Lords in Waiting	Lord Beaverbrook
	Lord Heslth
	The Earl of Dundee
	The Earl of Arran

House of Commons

	Lord Denham
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House of Commons

	Viscount Davidson
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House of Commons

	Viscount Long
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House of Commons

	Lord Beaverbrook
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	Lord Heslth
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	The Earl of Dundee
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	Lord Denham
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House of Commons

	Viscount Davidson
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Superconductors: 1

Cold chip revolution at hand

Given the enormous diversity of electronic devices in today's world, any revolution in electronic technology is likely to have an important impact on society. Such a revolution may now be at hand.

There is an uncharacteristic state of almost unqualified excitement among scientists, triggered by the discovery of ceramic compounds which lose all their electrical resistance when chilled with liquid nitrogen, turning into "superconductors".

Ordinary conductors of electricity, such as the element of an electric fire, have a natural resistance to the flow of an electric current. This is because the electrons making up the electric current do not pass smoothly through the conductor, but collide with one another. The result of these collisions, as the electric fire shows, is heat.

However, in 1911, the Dutch physicist, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, discovered, accidentally, that the metal mercury loses all its electrical resistance when cooled to about four degrees above absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade): it becomes a "superconductor".

It was later found that at such low temperatures, the electrons flowing through the metal pair up and pass

The recent discoveries of materials with bizarre electrical properties are likely to prove at least as important to electronic technology as the invention of the transistor, almost forty years ago. In the first of two articles, Robert Matthews looks at the importance of the newly-discovered ceramic superconductors now attracting worldwide interest.

through without any collisions.

Until the discovery, again accidentally, of the superconducting ceramic materials last year by researchers at IBM's Zurich laboratories, scientists had observed the phenomenon of superconductivity in only a few metals and alloys, all of which had to be cooled to a few degrees above absolute zero using very expensive liquid helium.

In spite of the expense, technologists have for decades sought to put the peculiar abilities of superconducting materials to use. So far, their main application has been in the manufacture of superconducting magnets that need relatively little electric current to generate intense magnetic fields. Such magnets are needed for medical scanners.

The reason for all the excitement over the new ceramic materials is that they become superconducting at the much less cold temperature of liquid nitrogen, which is less expensive than

liquid helium, and easier to handle. In addition they are cheap, light, and relatively easy to make.

Accordingly, interest in the use of superconducting devices in electronic components has been regenerated.

Electronic engineers, with sights fixed on ultra-fast computers, are constantly seeking ways of making devices work more rapidly. One obvious way of achieving higher speeds is to make devices smaller so that internal signals do not have to travel so far. However, electrical resistance in conventional semiconducting devices leads to the production of heat, and thus limits how close devices can be packed together.

Resistance also slows the speed of transmission of electrical signals through wires. Both these hurdles would be overcome by the use of superconducting materials.

Another problem facing the development of small, fast,

electronic devices is that closely-packed components suffer from chaotic "cross-talk" between each other.

Again, the ceramic superconductors may be able to help. Hollow superconductors have the ability to shield anything put inside them from electrical interference.

Already, scientists in both the US and Cambridge University have succeeded in producing thin layers of the new superconductors and work has begun on etching chips out of them.

As exciting as the liquid-nitrogen temperature superconductors are, teams of scientists throughout the world are working hard to discover materials which become superconducting at higher temperatures still.

The race is now on to reach room temperature, roughly another 200 degrees warmer than the current record.

Meanwhile, theoretical physicists are struggling to solve perhaps the most important question of all: why are the ceramics superconducting? A breakthrough here could reduce the current reliance on these intriguing new materials.

Tomorrow: molecular electronics.

Motorway repairs

Doubt on future of taxi share scheme

London's travellers have for the second time rebuffed the Government's scheme to allow passengers to share taxi cabs, and have placed in doubt Department of Transport plans to extend it much more widely.

Under the scheme, which was introduced on an experimental basis at Heathrow Airport on June 1.

It collapsed within a few days at Heathrow.

A second experimental scheme was introduced this month, based at Paddington and Waterloo railway stations, but there have been few takers.

Major motorway roadworks until next Monday

London and the South-east

M2 Kent roadworks between junctions 5 and 6.

M11 London: work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M11 Essex: southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6.

M25 Essex: road widening on the roundabout at junction 31.

M25 Surrey: lane closures between junctions 6 and 7.

M23 Surrey: lane closures around junction 8 (M25) and northbound at junction 11.

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between junction 3 and 4 (M27/A33); lane closures and diversion between junctions 8 and 9.

M275 Hampshire: flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M4 Berkshire: contraflow between junctions 14 and 15.

WORLD SUMMARY

Riviera hunt for escaped killer

Rome — One of Italy's most dangerous gangsters escaped from his police guard at the weekend on his way to a maximum security prison in Sardinia (Roger Boyes writes). Italian Riviera police are hunting for Renato Vallanzasca, aged 38, a convicted murderer, rapist, kidnapper, burglar and a suspected ally of right-wing terrorists.

● NICE: A prisoner was reported to have escaped from a jail here yesterday after being winched to freedom by a helicopter, witnesses said (AFP reports).

Funeral fight

Johannesburg — Police officers fought with mourners and a rebel Dutch Reformed Church clergyman for possession of the flag of the outlawed African National Congress at a funeral near Cape Town, at the weekend (Michael Hornsby writes).

The flag was draped over the coffin of a suspected guerrilla who police say was killed in a scuffle after a gun and grenade were found in his home.

Residents allege he was shot after being handcuffed.

● Swapo bomb claim: The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) has claimed responsibility for the car bomb explosion in the centre of Windhoek, capital of South African-occupied Namibia, last Thursday night.

Canada leans left

Ottawa — Opinion polls show the governing Conservative Party of Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister, to be trailing the left-wing New Democratic Party in crucial by-elections today in St John's, Newfoundland, and in Hamilton, Ontario (John Best writes). At a third by-election in Yukon territory, polls indicate the battle will be between the NDP and the Liberals.

A Gallup poll last week gave the socialists 41 per cent, 35 per cent for the Liberals and 23 per cent for the Conservatives.

The rise in the fortunes of the NDP due more to popular disenchantment with the Conservatives and the Liberals than to any embrace of social democratic doctrine.

Shagari children killed

Lagos (Reuters) — Thousands of people were reported to be trooping to the home of the former Nigerian President, Mr Shehu Shagari, to offer their condolences after Mr Shagari lost four of his children in a car crash in his native Sokoto state in northern Nigeria, the News Agency of Nigeria reported yesterday.

The children, three students aged between 18 and 20 and a three-year-old boy, died instantly last Thursday when a car taking them to visit their father in Shagari village overturned at a bend, the agency said. Mr Shagari, who spent many months in protective custody after the military overthrew his elected government in December 1983, is now confined to his district by the authorities.

Israeli response

Tel Aviv — Israeli immigration officials will be told to modify their procedures to avoid undue harassment of black Americans and US citizens of Palestinian origin entering the country (David Bernstein writes).

The move comes after warnings from the US that unless matters improved it would advise Americans against visiting the country. There were 75 complaints last year from Americans in these two categories, though Israeli officials pointed out that some 20,000 visitors in these groupings arrived here each year.

Carter sent down

Washington — Miss Amy Carter, daughter of Mr Jimmy Carter, the former President, has been asked to leave her university, where she has been active in anti-CIA demonstrations, because of poor academic work (Michael Binyon writes).

Miss Carter was among a group of students acquitted of charges stemming from an anti-CIA protest last autumn at the University of Massachusetts. She was also for refusing to leave the Newport office of IBM, where she was protesting against the company's investments in South Africa.

Ancient resort found

Marina Beach, Egypt (Reuters) — Chinese and Egyptian engineers building a resort village on the Mediterranean coast found someone had got there first — 2,000 years ago. A Chinese worker digging at the site of a new office block struck a limestone wall, which turned out to be part of an old city archaeologists believe to be Leucaspis, a Greco-Roman health spa and summer resort which existed until the second century AD. Further digging unearthed chambers overlooking a lagoon extending from the sea.

The battle for Nicaragua

Town in mourning after Contra strike

From David Gollob, San José de Bocay, Nicaragua

As the ruling Sandinista Front prepared for weekend celebrations to mark the eighth anniversary of the revolution that toppled the former dictator, General Anastasio Somoza, Contra rebels attempted to seize this town of 3,000, in the mountainous Jinotega Department, 25 miles from the Honduran border.

The Contras described Thursday's battle at San José de Bocay as an important military victory. They said forces drove Sandinista troops from the town, occupied it and destroyed strategically important Sandinista military installations.

However, journalists based in Managua who drove the tortuous 130 miles to visit the scene were unable to find evidence to substantiate the rebels' claim.

Several hundred rebels began shelling San José de Bocay from surrounding mountains shortly before dawn on Thursday, according to witnesses. Although some houses were apparently hit, most of the shells fell near Sandinista military installations at a hilltop near the town.

"They failed in their objective," said Lieutenant Carlos Angulo, commander of the 40-man Sandinista artillery detachment.

"They wanted to burn the town, but they got burnt instead. Four of them were killed right here," he said, pointing to trenches surrounding the hilltops.

Although the entire area was pockmarked by Contra artillery, four 120mm Sandinista cannons positioned on the hillside were undamaged.

The army base and command centre for two elite counter-insurgency battalions, located on another hilltop, were also unaffected, lending credibility to the Sandinista claim that the Contra attack was repelled.

In the main square of San José de Bocay, the mangled bodies of the four Contras lay rotting in the sun. In a warehouse next door the bodies of 10 women and children and 100 local militia men were laid out on stretchers, wrapped in white sheets and embalmed for burial.

Other bodies were mourned in private houses. The stench of death followed visitors through every street. At least 25 people including five Sandinista soldiers, were killed in the five-hour battle, and 39 were injured.

One of the bodies in the warehouse was that of Señora Maria Elva Gonzalez, aged 20. She was five months pregnant. Her sister, Señora Maria Virginia Gonzalez, said Señora Gonzalez and her son, aged 3, were killed when rebel forces fired a burst of automatic gunfire into her shack.

Landslide claims 22 lives in northern Italy



A landslide destroyed houses and caused the deaths of at least 22 people when it swept through the village of Tartano in northern Italy at the weekend. Three days of torrential rain was followed by flooding. In the nearby town of Valtellina at least eight people were killed after another landslide.

Iran and the Middle East crisis

US convoy set to run the gauntlet

From Michael Binyon, Washington

When the first Kuwaiti tankers sailing under the US flag and escorted by American warships round the Strait of Hormuz this week, Washington will begin one of its most difficult and controversial naval operations since the convoys of the Second World War.

As warships escort the 401,382-ton Kuwaiti tanker Bridgeton along the 550-mile route from the Strait of Hormuz to the Persian Gulf, they will run a gauntlet of Silkworm missiles, high-speed motor launches and mines. The convoy will pass well within range of the Iranian Chinese-made anti-ship missiles, which naval sources say can "blow a tanker right out of the water".

For the operation the US has massed 15 warships and more than 50 carrier-based fighter jets and bombers near the Gulf. Washington has made it clear it will not hesitate to respond to an attack or even a hostile threat.

The armada includes four frigates, three guided-missile cruisers and a destroyer. With the exception of the command ship, Laffey, each is armed

with missiles, five-inch guns and high-speed 30 mm guns that can shoot down missiles and planes and destroy small speedboats.

When the convoys move through the Gulf, the protective network will be guarded by surveillance planes flying from land bases in Saudi Arabia and Oman. Two oil tankers will probably link up with about three warships outside the Strait.

The cruisers will provide defence against air attack, while A-6 and FA-18 attack aircraft, EA-6B electronic jamming aircraft, E-2C airborne radar command posts and F-14 fighters will fly nearby from the deck of the constellations as they move within range of the Silkworms.

The destroyer Kidd and two frigates may escort the tankers north-west, forming a convoy of five ships in close formation. At least two warships will be close to the vessels at all times in Kuwaiti waters and as they travel north they will pass US ships on patrol.

In July and August the convoys will

leave every two weeks, allowing extra escorts for each vessel during the first two months. The escort ships will be on high alert, with a "general quarters" order as they round the Strait of Hormuz. This means that every weapon, sensor, engine and fire-fighting station will be manned and all routine activity halted.

One problem around the channel leading to Kuwait's main export terminal of Mina al-Ahmadi is the presence of dozens of mines. The Kuwaiti Navy, with Saudi and US help, is detonating the old Soviet mines, probably laid by Iran, and expects to have the area free of them by Wednesday, the likely start of the operation.

Another threat is suicide attacks by Iran using aircraft or small craft. Navy officials, however, believe they can defeat such attacks. The destroyer Kidd and cruiser Fox have five-inch guns that can fire a shell every three seconds for use against small boats packed with explosives, while the Perry frigates have a smaller 76 mm

gun, which is more useful against low planes and small ships, launchers to fire anti-aircraft missiles and harpoon surface-to-surface missiles that can sink large vessels.

The most difficult task will be to keep potentially hostile ships out of range of the convoys. Radar set high on the superstructure will be able to sweep up to 15 miles, and officials are considering putting helicopter gunships on the frigates, which could shoot down or sink anything entering the frigates' exclusion zone.

Each warship in the convoy will have a computerized data link to coordinate all armaments and show on the radar screen anything detected by other escort ships or by the Awaacs overhead.

The US tactics are reminiscent of the Second World War convoys. The main worry is attack from an unexpected quarter. But there is confidence here that the array of weaponry now being deployed will make Iran think twice before attempting any strike on the 11 tankers.

Tehran faces UN ultimatum on war

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Months of big-power negotiations aimed at staging a permanent ceasefire in the Gulf War were ready to bear their first fruit today as the United Nations Security Council prepared to issue Iran with an ultimatum to end the conflict or face an international arms embargo.

The draft resolution — presented by Britain, France, China, the United States and the Soviet Union, the five permanent members of the Council — would pose Iran with its severest diplomatic challenge in the war.

Not since the 1977 adoption of military sanctions against South Africa has a country faced the same degree of formally-imposed isolation.

Diplomats said that, despite Iran's expected public defiance, it was bound to be worried by the implications of the resolution. Rarely have Soviet and American interests in a regional conflict been as close as in the Gulf where both superpowers are striving to gain Arab favour largely at Iran's expense.

The arms embargo threat, which represents an unprecedented joint American-Soviet venture in the Council, is seen as showing superpower determination to avoid a victory by Iran.

The draft sets out terms for the war's peaceful conclusion that include: an immediate ceasefire, to be followed by an

exchange of prisoners-of-war; the setting up of an inquiry to investigate the causes of the conflict; a troop withdrawal to internationally-recognized boundaries; and negotiations to end the war permanently.

In each step towards peace, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, is given a pivotal role to play. But what makes the present draft different from countless others ignored by Iran are its enforcement measures. The Council would be committed to imposing sanctions against the side unwilling to abide by the strictures. Although the draft does not specify a deadline, UN officials have said they would like to see the Council reconvene in four to six weeks to adopt an arms embargo.

It is largely through intensive American lobbying that the timing of the adoption of the resolution will coincide with the US flagging and escorting of 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Strait of Hormuz.

The draft resolution is the culmination of eight months of consultations by the Council's five permanent members on the Gulf conflict. But it was not until March, when the US proposed the idea of an arms embargo, largely to regain the favour of the Gulf countries unsettled by the Iran-Contra arms-for-hostages scandal that significant discussions took place.

The Russians are dragging their feet at the superpower arms talks in Geneva in the hope of getting a better deal after next year's US Presidential election, or so American officials believe. The Europeans, in the form of the EEC, disagree. After lengthy talks in Copenhagen last week, the foreign ministers of the Twelve concluded that Moscow wants and needs a Euro missile treaty by the end of the year, while President Reagan is still in the White House, and that the West's strategy should be to push for this.

"Fine," one Danish official said, "but is it really the function of the EEC to make a stand on arms control?" Denmark holds the rotating six-month EEC presidency until the end of the year, with Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, in the chair.

Denmark is sensitive to any suggestion that the EEC is competent to deal with defence or security. So, because of its traditional neutrality, is Ireland. As Mr Ellemann-Jensen put it vehemently on the eve of the Danish presidency, the EEC is not a European defence union, it is an economic and political body.

But when exactly do political and economic issues slide into the grey area bordering on the common security interests of the Twelve? No less important, how exactly is "the European view" on security to be expressed — and by whom? All the EEC states except Ireland are in NATO. The Copenhagen meeting dealt with the Middle East and EEC relations with Syria. But by far the bulk of the proceedings was taken up with consideration of reforms in the Soviet Union and their impact on Western Europe, conventional force reductions and the Euro-

Desire to improve diplomacy may hold out hope to Waite

By Robert Fisk, Middle East Correspondent

If nothing else, Terry Waite must still be trying to negotiate, even in captivity. He always said that — should he himself be forced to enter the dark world of Beirut's foreign hostages — he would endeavour to continue his mission, to plead for the release of Westerners imprisoned in Lebanon, indeed for Lebanese captives too, in whatever confinement he found himself.

It is the only certainty which one can apply to Mr Waite, six months after his disappearance in west Beirut. The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose symbolic candle of hope for his missing envoy still burns in Lambeth Palace, has heard nothing of him. There have been no authentic messages, no videotaped appeals from the man who specifically told his family and friends that they were never to negotiate for his own release should he be taken hostage.

Iran's desire to repair its relations with Britain, albeit obliquely transmitted to the Foreign Office, holds out a tiny prospect of hope for Mr Waite since his captors are thought to be the same men of Islamic Jihad who kidnapped Mr Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut and Mr Tom Sutherland, the acting Dean of Agriculture at the American University in the city. Islamic Jihad exists within the framework of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) move-

ment. But it is not much of a hope.

Mr Waite's family remains in ignorance of his fate. His cousin, John, spoke yesterday of the "great black hole of ignorance" with which the family had to contend. "If we knew where he was or if we could get some kind of message, we would be able to negotiate for his release," he said.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said yesterday the "six months of silence" on the fate of Mr Waite, during which there had been countless rumours and false reports, had added to the pain of his family and friends (Clifford Longley writes). The Archbishop said the church would continue to use every legitimate means open to it to bring about the release of Mr Waite and the other hostages caught in the "savagery and confusion" brought about by warring factions in Lebanon.

age to him, it would be something," he said. "But knowing nothing... in a sense you can perhaps only fear the worst — but we trust and hope that that is not the case."

In the past, Islamic Jihad allowed its captives copies of American news magazines to read. If they now hold Mr Waite and have extended the same courtesies to him, then he must have been reading of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North's testimony to Congress on the Iran-Contra scandal and the arms supplied to Iran by the Americans for the host-

age who Mr Waite was also trying to release.

Back in 1985, when Mr Waite began his first mission to Beirut, Colonel North described him in a memorandum to Admiral Poindexter of the National Security Council as "our only access to events in Lebanon". But Mr Waite's contacts with the American Administration — which were encouraged by the kidnappers — are unlikely to have caused him real embarrassment. His real predicament is that he has become perhaps the most important hostage in Beirut.

● BEIRUT: Iran's fundamentalist allies in Lebanon threatened France over its decision to break diplomatic relations with Iran (A Correspondent writes). They vowed to take revenge for what the pro-Iranian Hezbollah called "an atrocious mistake", which heightened fears for the lives of six Frenchmen missing and believed held hostage.

Hezbollah, the radical Islamic Amal movement and a group of Muslim clergyman made the threats in strongly worded statements published in Beirut newspapers yesterday, but so far the groups holding the French hostages have not reacted to the French move.

● VIENNA: The Austrian newspaper *Kurier* reported yesterday that a man found murdered in a Vienna apartment last week has been identified as Reza Chitgar, an Iranian opposition leader.

PM aid for her friends in need

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister returned from the Caribbean yesterday after a whirlwind 10,000-mile trip to help two political friends in distress.

On Friday she exhorted Americans to lift their eyes from Iran to back their President. On Saturday she was in Jamaica to boost the re-election chances of Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, who seeks to emulate Mrs Thatcher by winning a third term of office.

Because of the enhanced world authority provided by her third election victory, Mrs Thatcher is playing a bigger role than would ever have seemed possible for a British prime minister in efforts to achieve an East-West arms deal and a Middle East peace settlement.

However, neither can be achieved without a strong American president. Hence her fulsome television backing of the beleaguered Mr Reagan. Throughout her day of talks with the President and his senior colleagues her message was that a renewed impetus must be given to both processes. She was reasonably happy at the progress made.

On Saturday it was a mercy mission of a different kind. Mr Seaga, a staunch Reagan supporter, must go to the polls

Washington — Mrs Thatcher won high praise during her one-day visit here last week, but could not deflect US attention from the Iran-Contra scandal or boost President Reagan's standing (Michael Binyon writes).

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate Democratic majority leader, said after the Prime Minister's meeting with senators on Capitol Hill she was a "courageous and experienced leader who has faced up to difficult choices". He added: "In the weeks ahead I hope President Reagan will lift a page out of Mrs Thatcher's book and face up to the need for action on the budget, trade and arms control."

The Administration was heartened by her endorsement of Mr Reagan, but has been cautious over her call for the US to seize the initiative on the Middle East and arms control.

within 15 months and is running badly behind Mr Michael Manley's opposition People's National Party. Mr Seaga heads the ineptly named Jamaica Labour Party, which is right-wing, and Mr Reagan desperately wants to sustain it because of Jamaica's proximity to Cuba.

Part of his present unpopularity derives from the tough economic measures he has imposed. Inflation has fallen but unemployment has risen. The parallel with Britain is obvious.

On Saturday Mrs Thatcher told Mr Seaga at a lunch in her honour at Jamaica House, that they both believed in strong government, financial management, overcoming inflation and promoting enterprise as the best way to create jobs.

She gave him the warmest of endorsements and followed up with an announcement of a £7.5 million British loan, mainly to finance the purchase of school text books for families to rent, a quintessentially Thatcherite project. She described it as "characteristically imaginative".

At the same time Mr Seaga made clear his differences with Mrs Thatcher over the imposition of sanctions on South Africa. But that surprised no one.

His speech was otherwise gushing in its tributes to Mrs Thatcher. The reward for her visit may come at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver in October when Mr Seaga, for one, despite his stated view, is not expected to rock the boat.

EEC and US differ over Soviet intentions in arms talks

The Russians are dragging their feet at the superpower arms talks in Geneva in the hope of getting a better deal after next year's US Presidential election, or so American officials believe. The Europeans, in the form of the EEC, disagree. After lengthy talks in Copenhagen last week, the foreign ministers of the Twelve concluded that Moscow wants and needs a Euro missile treaty by the end of the year, while President Reagan is still in the White House, and that the West's strategy should be to push for this.

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pean security review conference at Vienna, chemical weapons and the prospects for an arms agreement of Geneva on intermediate range nuclear missiles. The meeting ended with an EEC declaration welcoming the Gorbachev re-

forms as in the West's interests.

The EEC debate was initiated by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, who had just returned from talks in Moscow. Herr Genscher has long been trying to convince his colleagues that Mr Gorbachev's reforms give the West an opening it must not miss. At Copenhagen Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and other ministers agreed, while emphasizing the need —

in Sir Geoffrey's words — for continued "vigilance, realism and open-mindedness" in dealing with Russia.

It is proving increasingly impossible to expect the foreign ministers of Germany, France and Britain, or for that matter of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, to get together regularly (formally and informally) without trading on ground which to purists is the prerogative of NATO. If the Europeans must talk about defence issues outside NATO, the purist argument goes, the proper forum is not the EEC but the hitherto moribund Western European Union, to which seven of the EEC states belong. The WEU is being revived, with a further effort at reanimation to be made this autumn.

On the other hand the Single European Act, which amends the Treaty of Rome and came into force this month

(though only after hard fought referendums in both Denmark and Ireland) specifically sanctions EEC co-operation on "the political and economic aspects of security".

Nobody seems to know exactly what this means. But those like M. Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission — who are actively pushing the EEC towards a defence policy can and do use the Single Act as their legal basis.

M. Delors's proposal for an EEC summit on defence, perhaps not surprisingly, has fallen on stony ground. All EEC leaders, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, see NATO as the bastion of Western defence policy and transatlantic unity. But there is growing talk in both Europe and America of "the Europeans" looking after their own defence.

When Mrs Thatcher and

other EEC heads of government meet in Copenhagen in December at the end of the Danish presidency they will deal, as ever, with EEC budgetary and financial reform. But if an INF deal is concluded by the end of the year, or even (perhaps especially) if it is not, arms control will still be a dominant European concern.

The summit agenda is bound to include the EEC's view of East-West relations. Nor will ad hoc discussion of defence matters disappear from day-to-day EEC forums, least of all when West Germany — NATO's front line state, and the country most affected by disarmament in Europe — takes over the EEC chair from Denmark in January. Eventually, however, the EEC will have to decide whether an ad hoc approach to so vital a question can be sustained.

Letters, page 11

Black union congress backs full mandatory sanctions

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's biggest black labour federation, which claims a paid-up membership of 712,231 workers in 13 unions representing all key sectors of the economy, pledged its full support at the weekend for "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against the Pretoria Government.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions also said that 1,438 delegates attending the federation's second national congress from July 15 to July 17 had unanimously adopted the 1955 Freedom Charter as their political manifesto.

Resolutions adopted by the congress described the Freedom Charter as a "guiding document" which "encompasses the minimum demands of the democratic majority" and "reflects the views and aspirations of the majority of the oppressed and exploited in our struggle against national oppression and economic exploitation".

The Freedom Charter, drawn up by the now-outlawed African National Congress and allied organizations, calls for "a non-racial and democratic" South Africa and advocates a broadly socialist economic policy, including the nationalization of the

mines and other key sectors of the economy.

Although the congress claims that it is not allied to any particular political faction, by adopting the Freedom Charter it has clearly aligned itself with the political aims of the ANC and its still-legal shadow, the United Democratic Front, a coalition of hundreds of local anti-apartheid bodies.

This is likely to exacerbate the tension within the expanding black trade union movement between ANC and UDF-oriented unions and those aligned with the "Africanist" or "black consciousness" philosophy which rejects any form of alliance with white liberals.

The re-elected general secretary of the congress, Mr Jay Naidoo, told the press conference that there could be no co-operation with the Azanian People's Organization, the main "black consciousness" body, because "it does not comply with our principle of non-racialism".

Permanently simmering tension between the two political factions, which has its origins in the breakaway from the ANC of the Pan Africanist Congress in 1959, flared up at the end of last month when a new and enlarged Commercial, Catering

and Allied Workers' Union was launched.

Its formation was in line with the congress's policy of merging unions which had previously competed against each other in the same industry to form single industry-wide unions. But several branches of the old union, including those in Johannesburg and Cape Town, refused

Pretoria — South African police trying to arrest Mr Klaas de Jonge, a Dutch fugitive, have sealed off the entrance to the Dutch Embassy with a metal grille (Reuters reports). Mr De Jonge was arrested in 1985 on suspicion of smuggling arms for the ANC but escaped and fled to the embassy.

The congress also gave its full backing to foreign disinvestment from South Africa, calling for the complete withdrawal of all foreign companies, and for advance notice of withdrawals so that negotiations could take place between such companies and their employees on the disposal of their assets.

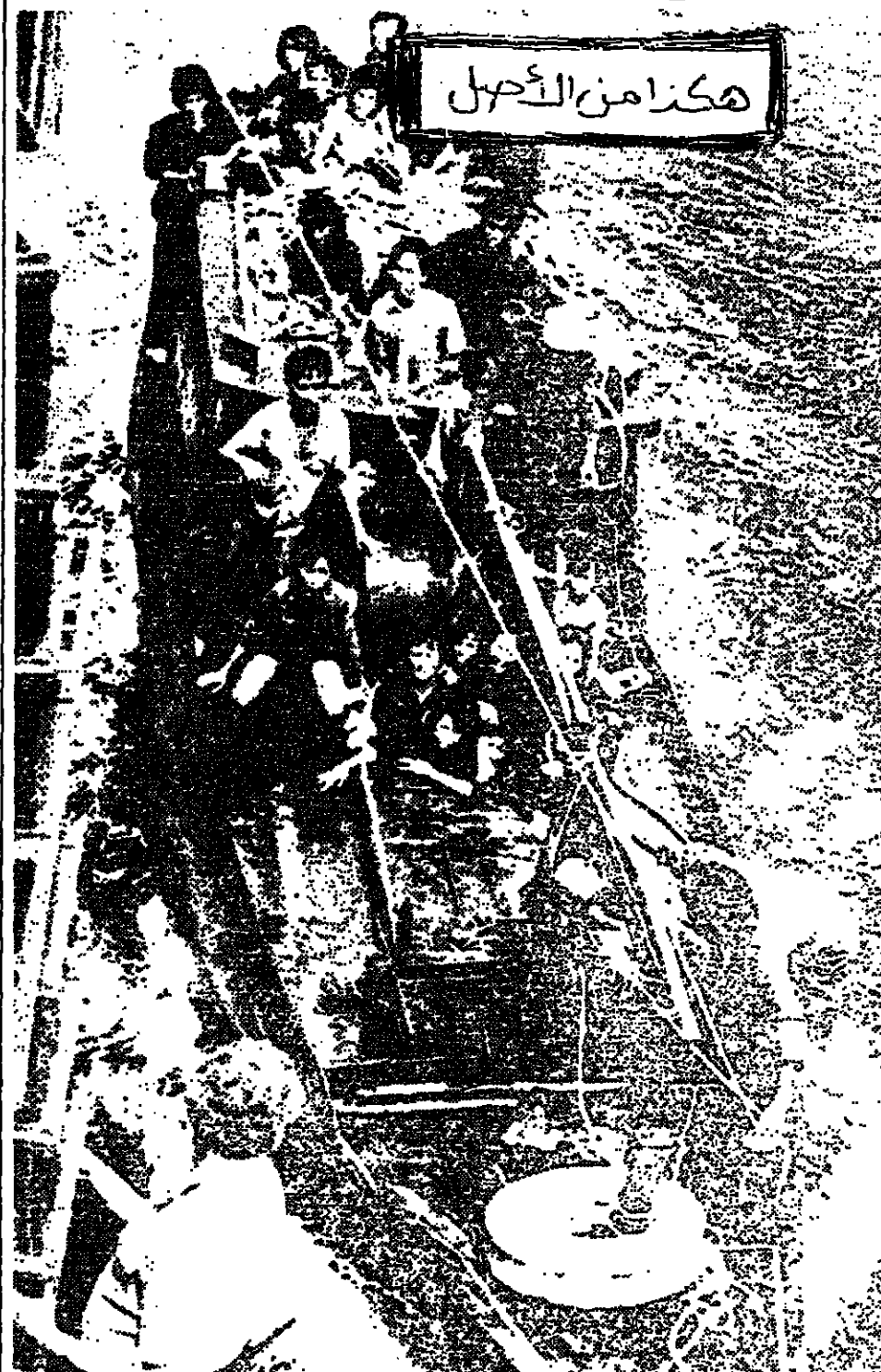
"We are going to conduct a campaign to ensure that companies that are pulling out will negotiate, and the extent of the campaign is not just limited to South Africa," Mr Naidoo said. "We will also be calling on our international allies to mount campaigns against those companies that do not comply with our demands..."

The congress described the kind of disinvestment so far carried out by multinational companies as "nothing more than corporate camouflage which often allows these companies to increase their support for the South African regime".

It also said that sanctions should be broadened to include the banning of the following: emigration abroad by South Africans; overseas travel by South African tourists; businessmen and state officials; the recruitment of skilled workers overseas; and landing and airspace rights for South African Airways.

In addition to Mr Naidoo, other office-holders re-elected at the congress were: Mr Elijah Baray, president; Mr Chris Dlamini, first vice-president; Mr Makhulu Ledwaba, second vice-president; Mr Maxwell Xulu, treasurer; and Mr Sydney Mufamadi, assistant general secretary.

Ordeal ends for 52 boat people



Vietnamese refugees watch anxiously as their sinking junk is tied up to the oil tanker Carla A. Hill, which rescued them last week some 150 miles from Singapore. The tanker arrived in Hong Kong at the weekend. The 52 refugees will be resettled in the United States.

Nyerere confirms that he will quit

Nairobi (AP) — Mr Julius Nyerere, the former Tanzanian President, has confirmed he will retire as ruling party chairman, leaving his successor to pursue Western-prescribed economic policies.

The report in the ruling party's *Churusi* newspaper ended speculation that he might reverse his decision to retire at the party conference in October because of his publicly-stated opposition to some conservative reforms introduced by his successor, President Mwainyi.

Ministers go

Moscow (Reuters) — Mr Sergei Afanasyev, the Soviet Minister of Heavy Transport and Engineering, and Mr Leonid Khitun, Minister of Livestock Farming and Fodder Machinery, have been removed from their posts.

Abuse inquiry

Panama City (Reuters) — President del Valle has ordered an investigation of alleged human rights abuses in a jail here where hundreds of anti-government protesters were held recently.

Out of print

Khartoum (AP) — An acute newspaper shortage has forced the Sudanese daily newspaper *al-Naym* to suspend printing and publication.

River toll

Comfort, Texas (AFP) — Five more bodies have been found after a church camp bus and van were swept away by a flooded river, bringing the known death toll to seven.

Aids alarm

Kampala (Reuters) — Aids has reached epidemic proportions in some parts of Uganda, President Museveni said.

Soares urges the Portuguese to cast their votes

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The people of Portugal voted yesterday in a general election centred on whether Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva, the Social Democrat leader and acting Prime Minister, could obtain an overall majority. No party has achieved this since Portugal's 1974 revolution introduced democracy.

In several areas near the coast the early turnout was reported heavier than at the last general election, in 1985, when the

right of centre Social Democrats came first but could only form a minority government. They were defeated by combined opposition forces on the left last April.

The 7.9 million-strong electorate was also voting yesterday for the first time in a direct vote to choose Portugal's 24 members of the Strasbourg Parliament.

In a television broadcast on Saturday President Soares called for a high turnout, emphasizing the importance of the next four years. It had to make

fundamental changes adapting to the EEC, he noted, and the new Parliament would have powers to reform the 1976 Constitution.

One of the chief questions involved, though the general election campaign ignored it, is whether to try and ensure greater stability of government in Portugal and rule out the kind of deceit Professor Cavaco suffered in the spring by requiring the Opposition to show beforehand it can muster a viable alternative government.

Tsar's Holy Land portfolio

Kremlin's envoys inspect property valued at £160m

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The Soviet Union is one of the larger landholders in Israel, as consular officials from Moscow now drawing up an inventory are finding out. The land has an estimated value of at least £160 million but its usefulness goes beyond its price.

It is part of the Holy Land property collected by the Russian Tsars early in the last century and given into the control of an official Russian ecclesiastical mission in 1856, centred on a compound around the graceful white Orthodox cathedral.

Over the years the property has often been exploited for political purposes, just as now it seems to be a pretext for better relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

Soviet property includes a 7½-acre prime building plot in the centre of west Jerusalem, at present a car park, but worth millions to a developer. There are another 785 acres attached to a convent at the traditional site of John the Baptist's birthplace at Ein Keren, an exclusive residential suburb of Jerusalem where land is worth £25,000 an acre.

There is also the only privately-owned strip of land on the shores of the Sea of Galilee and another 80 acres of land in a run-down Tel Aviv suburb which is scheduled for redevelopment.

Most of the resident Russian community in 1917 was opposed to the revolution and

refused to recognize the new Soviet regime. The British, who took over Palestine just as the Communists were taking over the Kremlin, found it more expedient to deal with the White Russian majority than the Red Russian minority. They left the White Russians in control and in return were allowed to use the many

Tel Aviv — About 200 people living in Israel met a Soviet consular delegation during the past few days and 40 of them, Soviet immigrants and residents in Israel, asked to be repatriated, a delegation spokesman said yesterday (AFP reports). The spokesman said that the Finnish Embassy in the past few months had received applications from 50 other Russians who had emigrated to Israel.

buildings in the Jerusalem compound as a prison, police station and administrative quarter.

The "Russian Compound" became feared by the Jews as the place where those fighting for independence were interrogated, judged and sometimes sentenced to death.

In 1948, with the creation of the state of Israel, David Ben-Gurion decided to hand over the property to the Red Russian Church in gratitude for the fact that the Soviet Union was the first country in the world to recognize the new state. In 1961 Israel purchased the compound — except for

the cathedral and one building — in exchange for oranges.

The church property in Jordan, however, stayed under the control of the White Russian Church, administered from New York, its headquarters in exile. Then with the 1967 Six Day War and the occupation of the West Bank, Russia broke off relations with Israel, which now found itself the ruler of territory where both Red and White churches had property.

The White Church continues to own land on the Mount of Olives, where Prince Philip's mother, Princess Alice of Greece, is soon to be reburied, in accordance with her dying wishes. It also owns two acres in the heart of the old city of Jerusalem and land in both Hebron and Jericho.

After 1967 both churches began a series of legal battles through the Israeli courts to repossess each other's lands, with the soaring real estate value becoming a main incentive. The Supreme Court eventually ruled that the White Russians were not a legally-constituted body and rather than risk losing everything, the Church has shied away from further litigation. Israel preserves the status quo.

Father Vladimir, the head of the White Russian mission, told *The Times* that the Soviet delegation had not applied to look at any of its property. "We are fearing nothing," he said.

Inside the cathedral, the liturgy began. The male choir's chords started to echo and re-echo round the candle-lit space.

After the epistle and the gospel (the Sermon on the Mount), the litany was led by the cantor, a priest with the commanding voice of an opera singer and a dramatic flourish of the hands to match.

Towards the end of the liturgy, a ceremonial epistle from Patriarch Pimen was read out to mark the anniversary, the congregation joined in the Lord's Prayer, and the choir almost shouted the hymn to St Sergius, the founder of the monastery.

Like many monuments of old Russian architecture, however, the complex at Zagorsk is in desperate need of repair and restoration.

In the Soviet Union, building and maintenance work is generally of a poor standard and the restoration of old buildings has not, until recently, been high on the list of priorities, especially where the buildings were churches.

It is progress that the parsons state of churches like those of Zagorsk is now officially regretted, but many Russians who care about their past are asking whether it is not too late.

Zagorsk hymn for 650 years

From Mary Dejersky, Moscow

The monastery complex at Zagorsk, outside Moscow, where Mrs Thatcher lit her now-controversial candle during her visit to the Soviet Union in March, celebrated its 650th anniversary this weekend with all the ceremonial and colour the Russian Orthodox Church brings to these occasions.

By 10 am, the paths and squares behind the walls of the monastery estate were thronged with people, mostly women and many with small children.

As the toll of bells grew louder the crowd pressed forward. A few uniformed police

appeared at the entrance of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity where the triumphal liturgy was to be celebrated.

After much jostling and scolding by the old women and *druchenniki* (voluntary militia), in which the women by no means came off worse, a small group of young seminarians emerged at the head of the procession. The priests followed, led by Archimandrite Filaret, the most senior Russian churchman after Patriarch Pimen, and a dozen other dignitaries of the Moscow Patriarchate, all in bright green and gold vestments.



Cardinal Jaime Sin of the Philippines, left, taking part in the Zagorsk celebrations with Russian Orthodox clergy.

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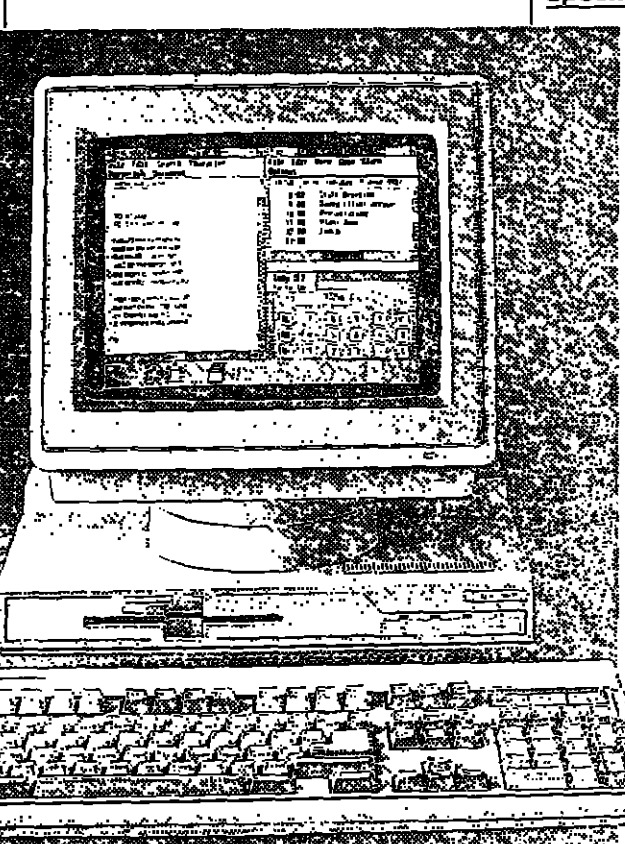
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Party crisis deepens as fifth minister quits Delhi Cabinet

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

A crisis in India's ruling Congress (I) party deepened at the weekend when Mr Arun Singh, the Minister of State for Defence, resigned in protest at the Government's handling of a military corruption scandal.

Mr Singh was the fifth member of the Cabinet to resign since January and his departure followed the expulsion last week of three prominent dissidents, all former ministers of state. A long-time friend and colleague of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Mr Singh has declined to discuss his reasons for quitting.

Sources close to Mr Singh said that he had received proof of "financial irregularities" by the Government in a multi-billion dollar contract for Swedish Bofors howitzers last year. They said that the evidence contradicted information given to him by the Government on the basis of which he had assured Parliament that there had been no middlemen involved in the deal.

The sources said the Defence Ministry forwarded a message from Bofors to the Cabinet committee on political affairs last week. Citing

mounting public and media pressure in Sweden, the company appealed to be allowed to reveal the names of those who had received substantial pay-offs. The committee, evidently on the advice of Mr Gandhi, decided that this would not be in the national interest and Mr Singh strongly objected to the ruling.

An informed source said Mr Singh's resignation was not connected with the recent expulsions, and he did not intend to join the rebels. "Arun is not interested in any exposures, he simply wants to disassociate himself from the sordid affair."

Mr V.C. Shukla, one of the banished dissidents, has claimed that there is a prima facie case of corruption against Mr Gandhi. President Zail Singh said there were "doubts and suspicions" about the Prime Minister, but no conclusive proof that he had violated the Constitution or committed an offence which would justify his expulsion.

The Prime Minister's inner circle of old school friends was further diminished late last week when Mr Amitabh Bachchan, a film star turned politician, was compelled to give up

his parliamentary seat amid a controversy over illegal Swiss bank accounts. Yesterday Mr Gandhi bowed to public pressure and ordered an inquiry into allegations that Mr Ajitabh Bachchan, the former MP's younger brother, had acquired property in Switzerland in violation of Indian foreign exchange regulations.

There are reports that other close associates of the Prime Minister may resign shortly. With several key ministers' positions now vacant, a Cabinet reshuffle is expected before the monsoon session of Parliament begins on July 27. Widespread concern about Mr Gandhi's waning credibility is reflected in newspaper commentaries. The *Times of India* yesterday called on him to resign immediately as Congress (I) president, and for an acting president to rescind the expulsions, pending a decision by the executive on who should lead the party.

● Congress expulsion: Mr Gandhi expelled the former Defence Minister, Mr V.P. Singh, from Congress (I) yesterday for anti-party activities, the party high command said (AFP reports). His resignation had been refused last week.

Bhutto supporters arrested

From Zahid Hussain Karachi

Police have arrested two political activists of Miss Benazir Bhutto's opposition Pakistan People's Party, and 70 others, including some Afghan nationals, in connection with last week's car-bomb explosions in Karachi, which killed 73 people and injured more than 200 others.

President Zia and Mr Mohammed Khan Junejo, the Prime Minister, had earlier accused Kabul and India for the recent bomb blasts in Karachi and other cities.

The two detained opposition political workers are reported to have links with al-Zulfikar, an organization formed by Mr Murtaza Bhutto, the son of the executed former prime minister

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr Murtaza Bhutto lives in Syria.

They are also suspected to have been close associates of Ayaz Saeed, a party leader who was hanged three years

ago for the alleged murder of a pro-Zia politician, and several other members of al-Zulfikar executed for alleged involvement in terrorist acts.

The People's Party had always disassociated itself from the activities of al-Zulfikar, which was allegedly

involved in the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft in 1981 and other incidents, including the murder of some pro-military politicians.

People's Party officials in Karachi confirmed that one of the arrested, Mr Saeed Kalia, was an active party worker, but they denied that the party had any thing to do with the bomb explosions.

"The administration is trying to implicate PPP to cover up its own ineptitude, and failure to check terrorist activities," Mr Amir Hyder Kazmi, president of the party's Karachi branch, said.

According to some reports, the police are also interrogating some of the political activists affiliated with left-wing parties.

Afghan rebels hold on to vital mountain supply routes



Two Mujahidin guerrillas keeping guard over deserters from the Afghan Army in the hills near the Pakistan border (Photograph: Gavin Bell).

Bustling bazaar where arms trail begins

The last outpost of Pakistani authority in the Kurram region of North-West Frontier Province is a small fort, perched on an outcrop of rock less than a mile from the Afghanistan border. From this windswept redoubt, a handful of police look down on a scene reminiscent of the Klondike gold rush.

Terimangal, a tightly packed row of wooden shacks housing primitive "guest houses" and food stores, is a busy community serving as a transit point for two important commodities — timber and guns. The former is brought down from the mountains of Afghanistan for export from Karachi, while the latter arrive from China and the United States to go the other way.

Last week hundreds of camels, mules and horses were milling about in the heat and dust as wild-looking Pathan tribesmen loaded them with rockets and missiles destined for Mujahidin across the border. Gunfire echoed from the hills as new recruits did last-minute practice. It was a caravanserai of which any upwardly mobile Mogul emperor would have been proud.

The arms trail from Terimangal begins as a dried-up river bed in a narrow ravine, claws

A recent Soviet offensive has led to the heaviest fighting of the war in Afghanistan. In the first of three articles, Gavin Bell reports from behind the Mujahidin front lines.

up a steep escarpment and emerges several thousand feet higher in a pass dominated by the ruins of an Afghan border post. An entrepreneur we pass on the way is engaged in the local equivalent of beating swords into ploughshares. His scrapyard is piled high with the debris of tanks, aircraft and artillery shells. These vestiges of the Soviet war machine will end up as teapots and cooking utensils in Karachi and Lahore kitchens.

It is now less than an hour's hike to the nearest Mujahidin base through a pine forest with breathtaking views of distant mountains. The Mujahidin appear oblivious to the scenic splendour, their eyes remaining firmly on the path. The area is littered with plastic anti-personnel mines, dropped by Soviet aircraft to try to disrupt the guerrillas' supply lines. Gul Mohammed, leading my escort, advises: "If you see something like a children's toy, don't touch it. It will probably blow your head off."

Breasting a rise, we find a scene of devastation. In the lee

of a hill, sheltered from Soviet guns five miles to the south, a camouflaged Mujahidin base blends into the landscape. All around is evidence of enormous firepower aimed at destroying it during a recent Soviet offensive. Hillsides are laid bare, forests reduced to blackened stumps. Huge craters gouged out by high-altitude bombing are mixed with smaller holes from missiles and mortars. "They missed," Gul says simply.

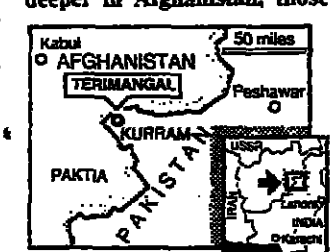
Our destination lay a mile further on, a scattered collection of mud-brick cabins and shallow trenches housing 20 members of Jamiat Islami (Islamic Alliance), one of the biggest resistance groups with an estimated 20,000 men in the field. They seemed none the worse for the attacks.

A unit defending a strategic peak a few miles to the south was less fortunate. It fought off repeated assaults by Soviet *spetsnaz* special forces but casualties were heavy. The Mujahidin losses included 15 Arab volunteers. Elsewhere in the border area, 30 Filipino

guerrillas of the Muslim Moro Liberation Front are fighting with the resistance.

Apparently the position of the mountaintop defenders remained precarious. Shair Ahmad Khan, a local commander, ruled out a visit because they were still coming under sporadic shelling. An alternative trip to safer villages scarred by heavy fighting was arranged.

Unlike Mujahidin at the end of tenuous supply lines deeper in Afghanistan, those



near the Pakistan border seem well supplied with ammunition, medical supplies and fresh food. They also enjoy the cover of American and British anti-aircraft missiles which have virtually cleared the

skies of helicopter gunships and troop carriers, and forced MiG and Sukhoi strike aircraft beyond accurate bombing range. Their primary tasks are to safeguard supply columns

and to mount hit-and-run raids against garrisons.

As night falls, oil lamps are lit in the cabins and conversations turn to relatives sent to refugee camps in Pakistan, or trapped in Afghanistan. Gul says his wife and two children are living with his father in Kabul. It is only 50 miles away, but he has not seen them for four years. An older man tunes into a Pashto broadcast on the BBC World Service. He says he is writing to the BBC to ask about Western attitudes to the resistance, and asks politely for the address. "Please tell them a letter from Taleb Jan is coming," he says.

He is interrupted by a loud report, followed by an eerie whistle and the flash of a heavy mortar exploding on a nearby hillside. Seconds later, another slams into a belt of trees much closer. The bombardment continues for half an hour, but nobody seems too concerned. Several Mujahidin shoulder Kalashnikov rifles and set up a defensive ring around the camp.

The remainder curl into blankets on the earthen floor and improvise pillows with jackets folded on piles of anti-tank rockets.

Tomorrow: Valley of Flowers

ADVERTISEMENT

July 20, 1974

Turkey today, thirteen years later, continues to occupy over a third of Cyprus.

All her actions show that she wants to keep that land for ever.

35,000 heavily-armed Turkish troops and 64,000 settlers from mainland Turkey crowd the occupied north of the island....almost 1 Turk for every Turkish Cypriot. 180,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from the north are prevented to this day from returning to their homes. 1619 Greek Cypriots are still missing.

An iron curtain slashes the island in two, separating the 80% Greek Cypriots from their Turkish Cypriot compatriots, with whom they once lived peacefully together.

Every attempt to negotiate a solution has failed: Turkey does not even wish to discuss withdrawing her soldiers and settlers.

The reverse: Ankara has transformed the north of Cyprus into a permanent colony of Turkey.

The Turkish Cypriots themselves are fed up. More and more calls are heard to reunite the country and build peace and prosperity in common.

Earlier this year, leaders representing 55% of the Turkish Cypriots declared:

"The faith of the citizen in democracy has been destroyed. Decay and corruption is everywhere.... Covert and insidious terror can be felt everywhere."

That is how Turkish Cypriots themselves feel about Ankara's military stranglehold on the island.

All this is happening to a European and Commonwealth country, whose independence is guaranteed by the UK.

What can Britain and her friends do about it?

Quite a lot

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SPECTRUM

In 1984 the Getty Museum paid \$7 million for a Greek statue. This picture shows how it may have been faked. Geraldine Norman reports

Did the Rodin fakers make the Getty kouros?

All Paris was aghast in 1919 when it discovered that none of Rodin's marble sculptures had ever been carved by Rodin. The revered master, who had died two years before, employed armies of assistants.

He modelled his sculptures in plaster. In the case of bronzes, the model was passed to a *mouleur* who made a mould and passed it on to a *fondeur* who cast the bronze. In the case of marbles, the model was passed to a *practicien*, or marble cutter.

After the master died they just carried on, using existing models, and quantities of unauthorized "Rodins" began to flood the market. Parisians were alerted to this by a sensational court case brought against *fondeurs*, *practiciens*, art dealers and collectors who had marketed unauthorized Rodins for their own gain.

The copies were branded "fakes", although they were often indistinguishable from property authorized, and thus "genuine", works. On Rodin's death the official responsibility for commissioning editions of his work passed to Léonce Bénédite, director of the Luxembourg Museum. And he commissioned some run ones.

One of them was the portrait bust of Mme Moria-Viscuna, wife of the President of Chile. It was created by a *mouleur* who combined the head from Rodin's studio with the shoulders of a Rodin bust in the Luxembourg Museum. It was intended also to copy a bouquet of flowers from this latter sculpture but it looked wrong, so the *mouleur* was asked to model his own flower. This was accounted a genuine Rodin.

New evidence uncovered by *The Times* supports the intriguing suggestion that these accomplished assistants of Rodin created the Getty Museum's recently acquired kouros, a life-size marble statue officially dated to around 530 BC but suspected of being a fake. The Getty sculpture combines features characteristic of different regions and periods. The history of Mme Moria-Viscuna's bust indicates how Rodin's assistants could have put these disparate features together.

The acquisition of the kouros for a reputed \$7 million was first revealed by *The Times* last year. The statue was shipped to Malibu "on approval" in September 1983 by Dr Jiri Frel, then curator of antiquities. When it was presented to the board for acquisition, Federico Zeri, the eminent Italian art historian, denounced it as a fake and the museum spent the next 14 months canvassing scholarly opinions as to its authenticity.

Many distinguished scholars were in favour but there were also knowledgeable doubters, of whom Pico Cellini, an 82-year-old Roman art restorer, was the most outspoken. He claimed that the statue was probably made in Paris by Rodin's former assistants. The Getty Museum's director visited him in Rome but decided not to believe what he had to say. Cellini is a rumbustious character and scholars tend to take his pronouncements with a pinch of salt. Nevertheless he has helped to unmask many other forgeries.

The purchase of the kouros was finally approved in December 1984 but since that time Dr Frel's involvement with several shady deals has been highlighted by *The Times* and he has left the Getty. He ran a major tax fraud out of the museum, attracting donations valued at more than \$14 million by arranging inflated valuations which donors could set against tax. He also appears to have induced the museum to buy other fakes; two Greek marbles which are reputed to have cost the museum \$2.5 million and \$3 million respectively are under investigation.

Moreover, *The Times* has demonstrated that the provenance Frel provided for the kouros was almost certainly a fabrication. He said it had been acquired from a Greek smuggler in 1930-31 by a family in Switzerland called Lauffenburger; their relations and friends deny all knowledge of it.

Marble cannot be radio-carbon dated. It was a pioneering investigation of a geological process known as de-dolomitization that finally convinced the Getty they had a genuine sculpture. The constituents of a sample taken from a break in the statue had altered in a manner that could only be achieved by burial for many hundreds of years.

But during the 1919 Rodin trial the *practicien*, Charles Jonchery explained that he had been forced to sell two fake Rodins to finance the import of broken antique statuary from Greece. Jonchery said that he preferred to recut ancient marbles than to use modern



Rodin's studio near Paris in 1903, with "The Kiss" to the fore: did his assistants use the kouros cast (ringed) as a model to fake the Getty sculpture?

blocks — Rodin had the same preference. If the kouros was carved from a broken block of marble, buried since antiquity, it would explain the de-dolomitization — but the block would have had to have been a large one.

The kouros is virtually unique among ancient statues in being made of marble from the island of Thasos. Of secondary quality, Thasian marble was generally used only for architecture. The buried remains of a temple could perhaps have provided a block of sufficient size.

Cellini claims that Rodin's assistants made many imitations of archaic Greek sculpture and that a leading New York dealer called Joseph Brummer, who was himself a student of Rodin in his youth, helped to sell them.

Julian Whittesley, who is also 82, is an American architect who has made a special study of kouroi. He and Cellini have never met. Whittesley says that he was shown a life-sized kouros very similar to the Getty's in the cellars of Brummer's New York shop in 1934. Even the existence of the sculpture was made out to be very hush-hush by Brummer, who did not reveal where it came from. He led them downstairs with a finger to his lips.

Many years later Whittesley consulted Joseph Brummer's widow about the sculpture, but there was no reference to it in the firm's records. It seems to have disappeared without trace — unless it can be identified with the Getty kouros, which has turned up without a history.

The years between 1900 and 1955 saw a flourishing trade in smuggled and counterfeit antiquities. Among the principal buyers were the Metropolitan Museum's agent in Italy, John Marshall, its scholarly curator of antiquities, Gisela Richter, who compiled the basic work of reference on kouroi, and Harold Parsons, the purchasing agent for Cleveland and other American museums. Cellini was the close friend and confidant of Harold Parsons and is one of the few survivors of this colourful period.

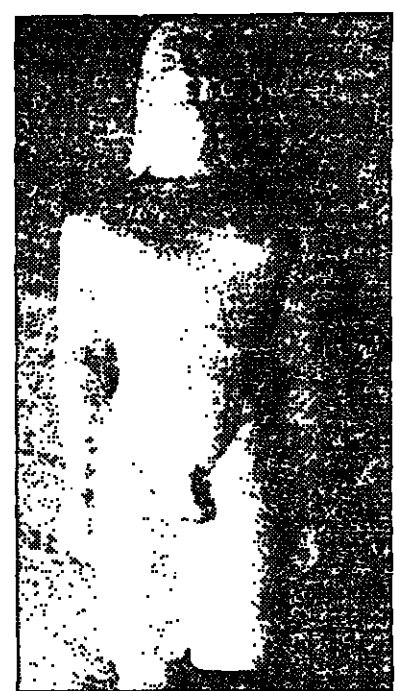
Cellini claims to have been shown photographs of the Getty kouros 40 odd years ago. It is not easy to forget such a piece — there are only a dozen in the world. He says that he discussed it with Gisela Richter, who did not believe it authentic and had herself turned it down.

He says that the fake archaic marbles produced by Rodin's former assistants were described as coming from illicit excavations in the gulf of Sounion, a clever story since many genuine pieces had come from that source.

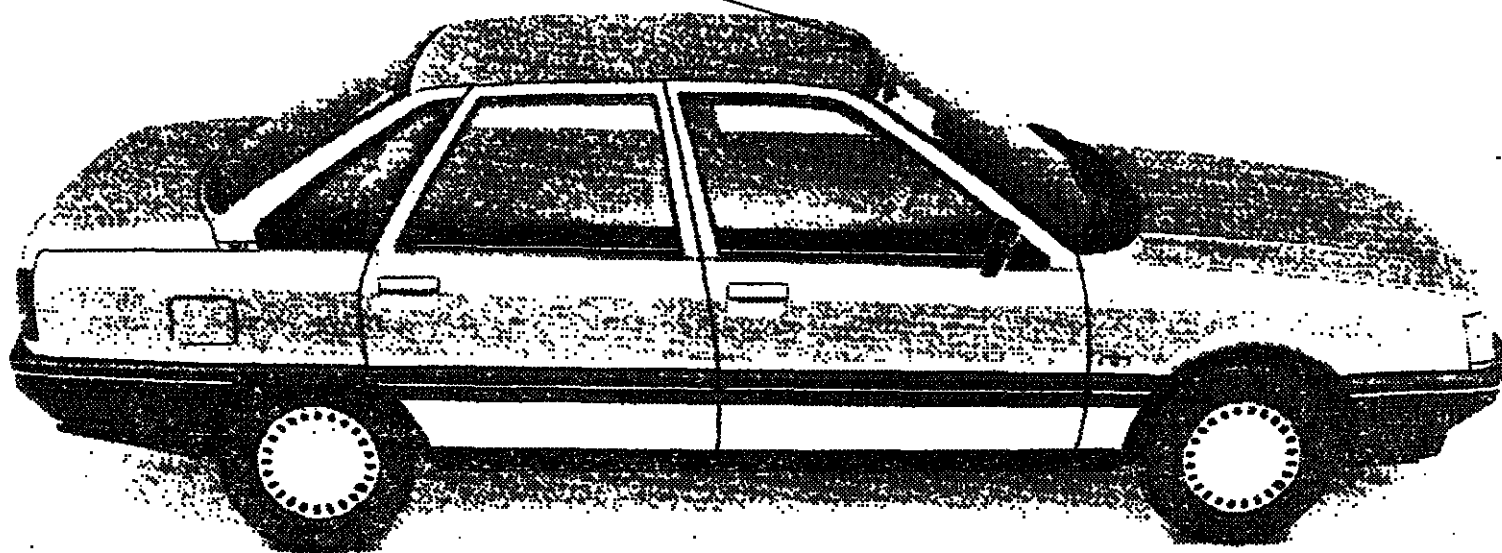
There is one final, possibly fortuitous, connection between the Getty kouros and Rodin. During 1966-67, before he joined the Getty staff, Dr Frel helped to organize an exhibition at the Musée Rodin in Paris and catalogued Rodin's collection of antique sculpture. Can it have been in the Rodin archives that he discovered the clue that led him to the kouros?

The Times contacted the Musée Rodin in Paris some months ago to ask whether there was any evidence in their archives to connect Rodin's assistants with the Getty kouros, but drew a blank. Then came an excited phone call. An English art historian called Penelope Curtis had contacted the museum to point out that a plaster cast of a kouros could just be made out in a photograph (left) of Rodin's studio taken in 1903, which they had on exhibition. Miss Curtis, who is writing a thesis on Rodin's great pupil Antoine Bourdelle, recognized the cast (below), which is now in the Bourdelle Museum in Montparnasse. The cast was made for Rodin in 1902 from the kouros found at Thera, which was in the National Museum in Athens. He was fascinated by archaic sculpture.

The Thera kouros is thought to be earlier in date than the Getty's but has similarities. The cast's existence underlines the interest among Rodin's circle in archaic sculpture, and the wide availability of casts to copy from. Some features of the Getty kouros could have been borrowed from it.



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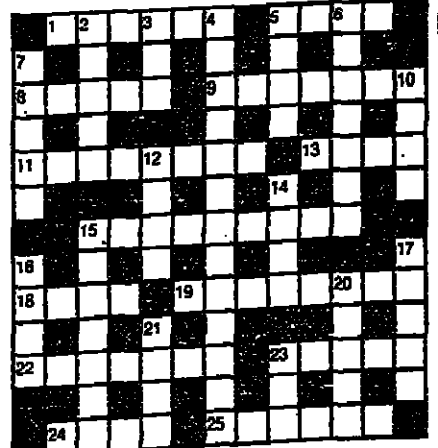
CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1313

ACROSS

- 1 Crowd (6)
- 5 Clenched hand (4)
- 8 Cleave (3)
- 9 Postmortem examination (7)
- 11 Bene noire (8)
- 13 Voicing (4)
- 15 Influence (9)
- 18 Habitual routine (4)
- 19 Excessive sentimentality (8)
- 22 Bison (7)
- 23 Carrying chair (5)
- 24 Coin aperture (4)
- 25 Sorrow (6)

DOWN

- 2 Board game (5)
- 3 Not to (3)
- 4 Academic learning place (7,6)
- 5 Bazaar (4)
- 6 Presume (7)
- 7 Try (3)
- 10 Scream (4)



- 12 Detect (4)
- 14 Thin layer (4)
- 15 Acknowledging obligation (7)
- 16 Food (4)
- 17 Sea air (5)
- 20 Loaded (5)
- 21 Market (4)
- 23 Money quantity (3)

THE TIMES DIARY

CND pulls a string

Neil Kinnock's announcement of his line-up of defence spokesmen yesterday was the result of a week-long row between the Labour leadership and the left. CND flew off the handle. I hear, at what it believed were two of chief defence spokesmen Denis Davies's original choices: John McWilliam and Allen Rogers. McWilliam was thought to have been an ineffective defence whip in the last parliament and too close to Davies, whom he nominated for deputy leader in September 1983. Rogers, it pointed out, although a member of Parliamentary CND, had asked only one question on defence since becoming an MP, and that was: "What recent discussions has the Secretary of State had with European defence ministers about defence matters?" Kinnock yesterday agreed to drop McWilliam in favour of soft left-winger Sean Hughes, who joins Rogers and the incumbent Martin O'Neill in Davies's team. A CND spokesman said the news was a relief. "The original line-up would have fulfilled the Tories' wildest dreams," she said.

Ever merry

Frans Josef Strauss, the eternal enfant terrible of right-wing West German politics, is making news again. Gossip in Munich has the 72-year-old widower, who still rides a BMW motorbike and pilots an executive jet, about to remarry. The woman in question is Renate Piller, a production executive at a private TV station in Munich who is 36 years his junior. The only dark cloud on Strauss's horizon is that she is a divorcee — a fact unlikely to go down a bomb in the devoutly Roman Catholic state of Bavaria where he is PM. Close friends are telling the papers, however, that if Renate is what Strauss wants he will be prepared to lose a few votes in getting her.

© No sacrifice is too great in Mrs Thatcher's share-holding democracy. A shopper in the King's Lynn Tesco was overheard telling a friend: "It's mine for the rest of the week: we've just applied for our BAA shares."

RRR + DIY

The idea of schools opting out of the state system is not exclusive to Thatcherite Britain. Four Soviet middle school teachers have written to the weekly *Literny Gazette* saying they want to use the new laws governing small co-operative businesses to set up a school offering a broader curriculum and more individual tuition. The authorities are considering the idea. Soviet parents, on the other hand, could be forgiven for thinking that schools are already sufficiently imbued with the self-help ethic. At one in Sverdlovsk, Siberia, parents have been asked to spend the holidays helping to paint the walls and ceilings, mend broken window frames and repair desks. They were also expected to supply most of the materials — reducing one father to offering to fish sandpaper and nails from his fish-owning workshop.



"Proms": I thought it was a queue for BAA share applications

Deep end

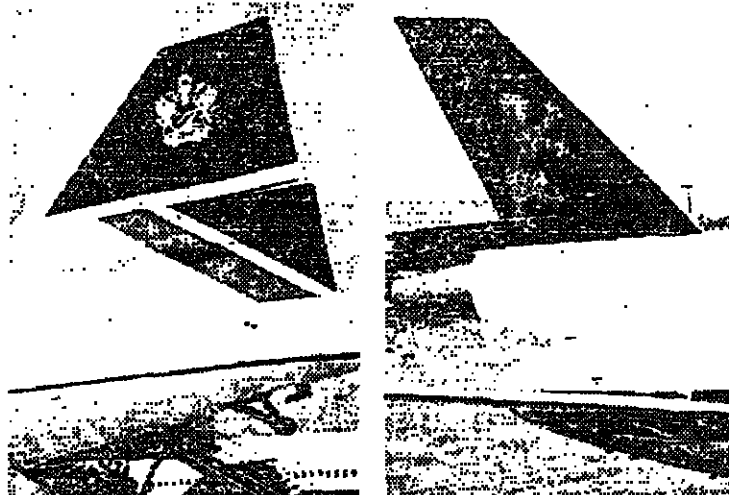
Tory MP John Heddle, excited by my story last week about shifts within the party's backbench 1922 Committee, rings to say that the right is not having things all its own way. Heddle tells me he has fought off a challenge from hard right-winger John Townsend to remain chairman of the Tory backbench environment committee. The committee will act as a funnel for backbench fears about the poll tax, and Heddle says he is keen to safeguard the hardest hit. "I hope to prove an influential voice," he says, eschewing modesty. Heddle, it should be said, is not as wet as his Jaguar XJS which he left in the flooded car park of Euston Station last week.

Inside story

Disgraced Wall Street financier Ivan Boesky, now awaiting sentence for insider trading, clearly has a well-developed sense of humour. Either that or he is stocking up with reading material for the time he may spend in the pen. Earlier this year the British monthly magazine, *Business*, used his grinning mug in a poster advertising campaign alongside the slogan: "Boesky buys inside information. He has had a subscription since last May." *Business* has just received a cheque renewing it.

PHS

Best choice for Britain



Lord King, chairman of British Airways, tells critics of the proposed merger with British Caledonian that only our own national mega-carrier can hope to compete on equal terms with the American giants of the skies

main cities, for example Lufthansa, Air France, KLM etc.

The competition argument is marginally stronger on intercontinental routes, where there are half a dozen cities — New York, Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Muscat, Dubai and Tokyo — which are served by both BA and BCal. But the competition from many other international airlines is intense; in only a couple of cases does the combined British effort carry more than half the total market.

Where, then, is the real threat to the British passenger's freedom of choice? And if the overlap between these two British airlines is so marginal, why have both boards welcomed the proposal to combine? To answer that, we must look across the Atlantic.

During the past decade the United States air transport industry has undergone a revolution. The number of major US carriers has fallen dramatically, but the size of those remaining has increased in proportion. Even British Airways, which flies more international passengers than any other airline and last year carried a total of 20 million on its scheduled and charter services, is dwarfed by the new wave of US "mega-carriers".

The six largest airlines in the world, outside the Soviet Union, are all based in the US. One of them, Texas Air Corporation, carries more than five times as many scheduled passengers as we do. Four more each carry about three times as many — and they

are all growing at an impressive rate. Another airline, All Nippon Airways of Japan, carries significantly more scheduled passengers than us. These airlines enjoy huge home markets that are totally closed to foreign airlines. While we may fly in and out from Britain, we may not enter their domestic markets and carry passengers from one city to another.

Increasingly, the big US airlines are looking overseas for room to expand. In the process, they are threatening the flag carriers of other nations, and have a big advantage denied to their European counterparts.

Although we may not compete in their home markets, those same airlines are free, under the present system of international aviation agreements, to enter the nationally fragmented European market. True, a US airline may not carry passengers from London to Glasgow; but it can and does carry them from London to Frankfurt, Oslo or Brussels, for instance. As somebody once put it, we may not play in their garden, but they can come and play in ours.

These US mega-carriers are also introducing a new wave of computer-based marketing and reservations technology that has cost literally billions of dollars to develop, sums far greater than any single European airline could contemplate. That is why BA is leading a consortium to develop a continent-wide computer reservations system that will enable us to fight for business on equal terms.

This is not just a British problem. Every major airline in Europe is now fully alive to the possibility that within the next few years, Europe's flag carriers could go to the wall the way the smaller US domestic carriers have done. Even if national pride precluded their total disappearance, they could end up as a group of subsidy-ridden satellites to an all-conquering US industry. If that happens, where will the benefits of competition be?

There will always be a place for the small regional carrier operating a high-quality service on a limited route network, and there will be a place, I believe, for the big, efficient European carrier with the skill and resources to fight the US challenge on equal terms. But the outlook for the medium-sized airlines is frankly bleak.

That is not simply my own view. To quote Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of BCal on his own reasons for supporting the merger: "In the developing international scheduled aviation industry, only concentration of airline resources into strong combines will result in long-term viability... the prospect for medium-sized scheduled airlines, however good operationally, is very uncertain when ranged against the emerging power of the mega-carriers, notably in the USA."

I am no friend to monopolies. The industrial careers of many of us have been built upon the ability to win business from larger competitors by reacting faster to the needs of the market place. At the same time, we have to assess realistically the threat facing the whole European airline industry.

The story of British manufacturing over the past four decades or so has been largely that of fragmented industries that were so busy fighting one another for a share of a restricted domestic market that they woke up too late to the threat from larger and more efficient overseas competitors who, having devoured their own home markets, were looking for easy pickings — and found them in Britain.

I do not want to see the British airline industry fall into that trap. That is why I believe the course that Sir Adam Thomson and I, and all our respective colleagues, have endorsed is the right one not only for our companies and our shareholders but for our passengers and ultimately for this country. If we spend too long arguing a largely illusory issue of choice, we may wake up one day to find that we do indeed have a choice: to fly by a foreign airline, or not fly at all.

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Hurd's panic over prisons

Douglas Hurd's statement in the Commons last Thursday, announcing his intention to release 3,500 prisoners prematurely, contained one extraordinarily illuminating sentence: "We have made clear... the need to strike a balance between tough sentences for those who pose a threat to society and lesser sentences for those who pose no such threat."

Now, this distinction between criminals who threaten society and criminals who do not does not come easily to the lay mind. Those who have had the experience of having their houses peacefully burgled in their absence and returning home to find much of their property stolen and a deposit of excrement on their drawing room floor find it hard to concede that such behaviour is not socially threatening.

Mr Hurd is subscribing to the increasingly fashionable view that the only serious crime, possibly the only real crime, is that which is directed against the person. By the same token, it is now beginning to be widely accepted that a terrorist who gives a warning before planting his bomb in the hope that only buildings, not people, will be destroyed by its explosion is necessarily a candidate for promotion to the rank of "freedom fighter". Civilized life can be utterly destroyed by campaigns which confine themselves to the destruction or theft of property.

Mr Hurd, by his actions, also reveals himself to be a member of that substantial sector of the penological establishment which does not think that prison has any deterrent or reformative effect. If that is so, what conceivable objection can there be to setting free a few thousand convicts who should never have been inside anyway?

Let it be said at once that there is quite a lot going for this argument. I have no doubt myself that innumerable people are languishing in prison today who should never have been sent there. I have no doubt either that the incredible squalor which prevails in British prisons is an affront to the Christian conscience, a powerful source of future crime and, particularly in the summer months, a strong incentive to rioting which could become impossible to suppress.

What is staggering, however, is that all this has been going on for years. William Whitelaw, when Home Secretary, had the same sort of crisis to contend with in 1981 as Mr Hurd has today. He would like to have used much the same sort of means to meet it, but most of his proposals were frustrated by fierce opposition from the right wing of the Conservative Party.

Of course, the government has spent much more on prison buildings since then, but mani-

festly it has not spent enough. Manifestly also, it can never spend enough. Something must be done to reduce the prison population without endangering the safety of society, or so offending the retributive instincts of the people as to induce them to take the law into their own hands — a form of "privatization" of which even Mrs Thatcher would not approve.

Mr Hurd's proposals do not fill the bill. As a panic measure, he will release three and a half thousand prisoners without any attempt to distinguish between their crimes, any assessment of their fitness to re-enter normal life or any provision to keep tabs on their subsequent behaviour.

He will also appoint Mark Carlisle (an admirable and most unjustly treated former minister) to consider the whole question of parole and remission, and eventually to report. The Carlisle report will either favour prolonged prison sentences, in which case we will be back where we began, or, far more likely, it will suggest methods of reducing the prison population by increasing remission, making parole easier or instituting a system of release under which certain categories of prisoner will serve part of their sentences by doing work in the outside world under strict supervision and in conditions sufficiently unpleasant to gratify the public demand for retribution.

It will probably be a very good report but it will contain nothing that we do not know already and which we have not known for years. What is needed is not a report but a Home Secretary with enough perspicacity and political courage to do various things — to stand up against the more absurdly unrealistic and lenient views of the penological establishment, to confront the staid prejudices of the electorate by making them think out the question in realistic terms (as distinct from just insisting on vigorous punishment for emotional reasons), to produce a policy at once liberal and strong and to exact from the Treasury the means necessary to carry it out.

Another point: Mr Hurd is trying to sidetrack Parliament. His measures will be embodied in an order which will come into force immediately and will remain in force unless it is the victim of a negative Commons resolution passed within 40 parliamentary days of its being laid. If the order is laid before Parliament rises for the summer recess, I hope it will be rejected at once.

The condition of Britain's prisons is desperate; the need for concentrating the government's mind and avoiding evasion and procrastination is even more so. This is an occasion on which Mr Hurd deserves sympathy, but not support.

however... Philip Howard

Putting trews before thews

Modern dress has ruined the art of representative sculpture. Trousers are pretty silly hose-pipes to wear around your legs of flesh. In marble or bronze or concrete they look ludicrous. The naked body (even the middle-aged body, with a bit of generosity by the sculptor) can be made to look heroic in bronze. In trousers it makes you giggle. That is why bronze Thomas Carlyle in Chelsea Embankment Gardens wears his dressing gown, and Grimling Gibbons dressed Charles II in Chelsea Hospital in imperial Roman armour. Romans considered the wearing of trousers (*bracae*) a foreign and effeminate habit; a view that contributed to the excellence of their outdoor sculpture.

Where in London is there a statue holding an umbrella? Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, sits in his old garden, now Waterlow Park, Highgate, holding his hat and umbrella in his right hand, and a dear old Cheeryble, benevolent thing he looks. To spread the message to a wider audience, a replica of him and his umbrella sits in front of Westminster City School. But I doubt whether umbrellas are going to catch on as props for monumental statuary. Tunics, and flowing drapery, and Pan pipes are more appropriate.

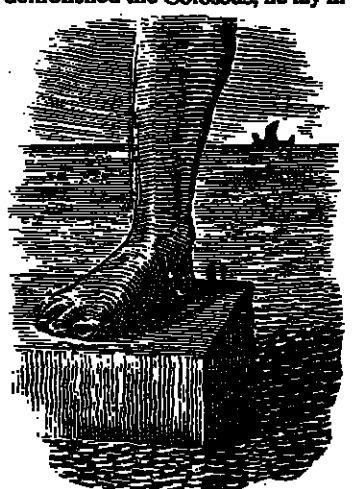
Where is there a replica of our own dear Peter Pan and his fairies and beasts in Kensington Gardens? Answer: in a fine, formal garden in Brussels.

I was disappointed that the ghost of the most famous statue in the world failed to materialize the other day. What was claimed to be the left fist of the Colossus of Rhodes fished out of the harbour there turned out to be a limestone boulder with grooves carved in it by the teeth of the grab-bucket of a dredger. I suppose we should have guessed that it was a wild Zeus chase earlier, since it was directed by an Australian clairvoyant, and they insisted on referring to Apollo the sun god by his job title of Helios, or Sun.

In any case the Colossus was made of brass, not stone. No nonsense about trousers for him. His feet stood on the two moles that formed the entrance of Rhodes harbour, and ships passed full sail between his legs. If he had been wearing trousers, the ships would have been demasted, or the crews would have laughed so much that they would have rammed an ankle.

The old wonder of the world was some statue. A winding staircase ran up to the top, from where the tourist could see the shores of Syria and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt, with the help of glasses that were hung around the neck of the statue. Apollo with glasses is almost as endearing as a Lord Mayor with an umbrella.

After the earthquake of 224 BC demolished the Colossus, he lay in



Chris Warnell

ruins for nine centuries. Several large contributions raised by the equivalent of ColossAid were made to repair him. But the Rhodians always divided the money among themselves instead. They claimed that the Delphic oracle, their equivalent of the Mori poli, forbade them to repair the Colossus. Eventually in 672 AD the Saracens sold him as scrap to a Jew from Edessa, who carted away the brass on 900 camels.

We shall not look upon his like again. But the Colossus of Rhodes casts a long shadow in the western imagination. G. Cassius is the best known: "Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus." Donne, *Elegy IV*, on the difficulties of visiting his mistress: "He that to bar the first gate, doth as wide as the great Rhodian Colossus stride." Tennyson wrote a poem to the Colossus in "A Fragment", published in *The Gem* in 1831.



Young and Clarke: hoping to spur the people

Industry Minister, Kenneth Clarke, for those actually living in inner cities to be employed on local renewal projects.

Now, laying down special conditions on whom firms may or may not employ is known in the trade as contract compliance. Loony left-wing councils used to do it all the time — insisting, for example, that companies tendering for council contracts should not have any connection with South Africa. Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary, has been pushing through legislation to outlaw contract compliance.

Clarke, say Environment officials, has made it far harder to "persuade" contractors to use local labour on inner city projects by banging on about it. Officially, of course, all is harmony in Whitehall. Even in private senior officials are loath to admit to dissension. The most that some will own up to is a difference of emphasis in the approach various departments have to the inner cities, be it on buildings, jobs, crime or schools. This, they say, is perfectly legitimate.

And if Environment officials occasionally point out that the Home Office does not fully appreciate the importance of rebuilding or refurbishing derelict city centres before worrying about the crime rate, they do so gently. They stress that there are already numerous inter-departmental committees working away to ensure a concerted approach.

"Of course they'll deny that there is any form of contest," said one senior official. "They have to keep up appearances, particularly under a Tory government. But in reality they will fight for their share of the ground. And the one thing you can be sure of is that the more sweetness and light emanating from the departments concerned, the more likely it is they



Ridley: budget at risk

are shaping up for a struggle." "Mind you, it's early days yet. At the moment it's small arms fire rather than artillery."

At the centre of the current jockeying for position are Environment plus whichever department happens to be housing Lord Young and Clarke — at present Trade and Industry. Young and Clarke took their city task force programme with them when they were jointly reshuffled from Employment to Trade and Industry after the election. The move — of the task forces as well as the ministers — was not calculated to smooth ruffled feathers at Environment.

Yet at first sight it is hard to see why Environment should feel in local labour on inner city projects by banging on about it. Officially, of course, all is harmony in Whitehall. Even in private senior officials are loath to admit to dissension. The most that some will own up to is a difference of emphasis in the approach various departments have to the inner cities, be it on buildings, jobs, crime or schools. This, they say, is perfectly legitimate.

So why the angst, particularly when Ridley is almost as great a favourite with the Prime Minister as Lord Young?

The trouble is that Mrs Thatcher appears to be on the side of Young, Clarke, and the small spending battalions. What's more, Young and Clarke are far more skilled at the public relations of politics than the witty and aristocratic Ridley. The two Trade and Industry ministers may have only a paltry sum to spend but they have made far more political capital out of it than Ridley has with his hundreds of millions. And Environment officials fear their next move will be to demand a bigger role and more cash — money that could be raided from the Environment budget.

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ANY SOCIALISTS NOW?

We are all Thatcherites now. That has been the response — when decoded — of Mr Kinnock, Mr Gould, Dr Owen and their allies to June 11.

It has been their response, that is, if Thatcherism consists of keeping tax rises to as little as possible, encouraging people to buy council houses and shares in denationalized industries, and keeping up spending on the National Health Service. (The latter is not part of Thatcherism, according to its opponents, but is none the less part of any accurate description of the actual policy on which Mrs Thatcher fought the election.)

All of this is what Mr Kinnock, for one, has come to accept — or what he is intriguing and manoeuvring to foist on his recalcitrant party. In terms of rough electoral tactics — the only electoral tactics there are — what else is the meaning of his reply during a post-election meeting of his party's organization committee on July 6 to the eastern regional organizer? That worthy had asked him what the party should say to the voter who had bought a council house, owned a car, and had £500 worth of shares in a recently privatized former state industry?

Mr Kinnock did not take the opportunity to say that the voter should not have bought such tainted shares in the first place, or that such tiny shareholdings were just pin money and that the real benefits from privatization had gone to the big capitalist institutions (the party line before June 11). Instead, he plaintively replied that "evidence of being part of a collective is not as strong as it used to be... our initial approach has got to be from the party to the individual".

Emphasis on "the individual" has also been part of Mr Gould's frequent theorizing since June 11. He has even talked of the importance of "wealth creation" — to the traditional party of wealth redistribution. Dr Owen can go much further in this game. He has reminded everyone of his belief in the market economy, although he takes care to put in "social" before "market", to give it a compassionate sound.

The phrase "we are all (something or other) now" has been doing the rounds for a hundred years. For decades, one of the favourite things which we were all supposed to be was Keynesians. We are all Keynesians now, tended to be said — in connection with full employment — after budgets and before elections. In the late 1970s, to embarrass the then Labour Chancellor, Mr Denis Healey, about his public spending curbs, there was a vogue for saying that we were all monetarists now. In the mid-1980s, to embarrass Mr Reagan about his budget deficit, and Mrs Thatcher about her increased public spending, there was again a vogue for saying Keynesians was what we all were now.

The phrase is a good guide to the way the world is going. It may or may not be widely known that it was first used by the Victorian Liberal politician, and Chancellor of the

Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt. It is worth remembering that what he said it about was socialism. "We are all socialists now", he announced in 1888.

After June 11, no Liberal would dare say that — not even the traditionally socialist Mr Steel. It is almost the last thing Mr Kinnock and Mr Gould would tell the electorate. But philosophies and ideologies do not live by politicians alone. They have to be invented and kept going by intellectuals. For years, the intellectuals were the ones who — more than any other group — were all socialists now. What conclusions have they drawn from June 11? In a series on the opposite page last week about the future of socialism, three of the more stimulating left-of-centre intellectuals told us.

The Fabian Mr Alan Ryan, among other things, wanted "social justice". But he also wanted "a prosperous mixed economy — social market economy, managed capitalism, call it what you like." Mr Michael Ignatieff, of the "non-aligned left", chided Labour for turning "a necessary and inevitable restructuring of the economy" into "a Thatcherite plot to bludgeon the industrial working class". He wanted Labour to regard the capitalist market "not as an instrument of evil, but as a social mechanism like any other that requires vigilance, assistance and regulation".

Neither thinker had much to say which could be described as socialist in any traditionally-understood sense of the term. Only the Marxist, Professor V.G. Kiernan, used the language of the old believers. In the longer view, Britain and the world would move "towards the socialist way of life", he insisted. Marxism has had "no attraction for the British working class", he said. But many "worker elements" were becoming middle-class, and this might make it easier for them to "make serious contact" with Marxism.

When Harcourt proclaimed that his contemporaries were all socialists now, it was a code meaning that all parties should now accept a high level of state provision. What he said in 1888 became true for much of the new century which was coming. Now, 100 years later, by acknowledging the importance of the market (however social), of capitalism (however managed), and of "necessary restructuring", all parties and ideologies are accepting a high level of private enterprise. Even Professor Kiernan's Marxified "worker elements" seem to depend on their becoming middle class first.

So the late 20th century is seeing a huge departure by thinkers and practical politicians alike from the statist Britain which went before — just as what Harcourt saw was a departure from the laissez-faire Britain of the late 19th. Many will still call themselves socialist. In a few years events may defeat Thatcherism, and most people who call themselves socialists will become socialists again. In the meantime, there are not many socialists now.

OLD FRIENDS — NEW RELATIONS

Mrs Thatcher seemed to spend much of her time in Washington, bolstering the confidence of President Reagan and encouraging him to look beyond his present worries to those of the outside world. But she also sounds intent on doing this for him — just in case. Her message on returning to Britain yesterday was that of a senior partner in the firm.

What has most clearly emerged from this informal summit is her readiness to play a bigger international role. This is no doubt partly a function of her own growing confidence in the light of last month's poll and the run of encouraging economic forecasts for this country. But it also reflects a need to support a troubled administration now in Washington.

Her proposal to send a personal message to Moscow, encouraging Mr Gorbachov to sign an early arms agreement in Geneva, will support rather than replace the American position. The Russians are playing for time, which they perceive now to be on their side, and are unlikely to be hurried by Mrs Thatcher.

But the developing involvement in the Middle East has historic antecedents and this country could still play a crucial part in advancing the peace process. Despite her continuing dispute with Damascus, Mrs Thatcher has built up a unique range of close Arab and Israeli contacts which must help promote the cause of an international conference on the region.

All this must underpin rather than undermine the special relationship between President and Prime Minister at an important moment in history for the West. The original special relationship was largely the creation of Winston Churchill — who was half American anyway.

It grew out of the wartime alliance, nurtured by a common language and experience. But it always had more meaning over here than over

there, and flourished only spasmodically since the immediate post-war years — most notably during the era of Harold Macmillan and John F. Kennedy.

It has recently been reinvigorated as a result of political empathy between the Reagan and Thatcher administrations and genuine American admiration for the British Prime Minister — with her Churchillian overtones. It matured during the Falklands War, survived Grenada and the Libyan raid and might be said to have borne fruit during the debates over the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and nuclear arms control in Europe.

It would seem unlikely, if only by the law of averages, that Mrs Thatcher can establish quite as good a working relationship with the next resident in the White House as she has done with Ronald Reagan. There has been speculation about the need for Mrs Thatcher at some stage to distance herself from the Reagan administration, if only to pave the way for a similar working relationship with his successor. But this sounds like a dangerous and irresponsible misperception.

A more positive way forward for Britain during the final phase of the Reagan years would be to assume an ever more prominent role in those theatres where the two countries have common cause, to help maintain progress at a time when Washington might find itself preoccupied elsewhere. This country can hardly become a substitute for a superpower, but it could be the handmaiden of policies which work to both countries' advantage.

It is important that the American people feel that they still have a strong and friendly ally in Europe. Isolationist voices have been growing in parts of the United States, encouraged by what is seen as truculence and suspicion in Western Europe. Americans should be encouraged to perceive that they have such a friend in this country.

Property surveys

From Mr K.W. Johnson

Sir, I have recently been a concerned spectator while my daughter and her husband have been trying to buy a house in a rising property market. Like many young people they were on a fairly tight budget. They found several possible houses which they received the surveyor's report, that found on several occasions that the house had been sold and of course, in some cases the report was adverse. Before they finally made a purchase they had spent a great deal of money on surveys which proved to be abortive.

It seems to me that the onus should be on the vendor to have the property properly surveyed by a qualified surveyor and that the resultant report should be made available to all prospective purchasers. The cost of the report would be added to the final price

and therefore borne by the purchaser. The surveyor would become legally responsible to the purchaser for the accuracy of his report.

Such a system would save buyers from the cost of surveying what they do not ultimately purchase. Buyers could reach decisions more quickly, while the vendor would be spared the inconvenience of having numerous visits from different surveyors. It would also be possible for the survey to be more thorough and include items which are sometimes specifically excluded from reports on the grounds of difficulty of access or shortage of time.

If the property is withdrawn from the market then the vendor would obviously have to bear the costs.

Yours faithfully,
K.W. JOHNSON,
97 Wolsey Road, Moor Park,
Northwood, Middlesex.

Wine by the glass

From Sir Neil Pritchard

Sir, It is just possible that there are good reasons for refusing to apply a standard quantity to a glass of wine. All one can say at present is that Lord Young (your report on Parliament, July 8) has failed to think of any.

He argues that, because chateau wine and plonk are different, "it would not serve the interests of the consumer that they were both 100 millilitres". Lord Young must be unaware of the fact that, when sold in a different container, the quantity of wine is always specified on the bottle — chateau or plonk are both 70cl or 75cl. And a very good thing, too, say I as a consumer.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL PRITCHARD,
Little Garth,
Daglingworth,
Cloucester,
Gloucestershire,
July 8.

Loss to science of vital funding

From Professor R. Hide, FRS

Sir, It seems almost self-evident that keeping a close eye on the behaviour of the ever-changing planet on which we live should be a largely peaceable activity involving international cooperation and attracting full financial support from the governments of all the advanced nations. Scientists prepared to undertake this non-prestigious but essential and difficult work should not be obliged to find wealthy "outside" customers willing to pay in full for their data.

It was in this spirit, and to its great credit, that the Natural Environment Research Council of the Department of Education and Science decided about 12 years ago to provide the considerable extra funds needed to enable the British Antarctic Survey to continue making routine meteorological observations at Halley Bay, at a time when the NERC was in the throes of adjusting to savage cuts imposed by the Government under the Rothschild scheme for reorganizing British science.

The data thus acquired by the BAS led to the discovery of "holes" in the stratospheric ozone layer, an unexpected finding of great practical importance which is now the subject of intensive research throughout the world. The role of the NERC in this otherwise well-publicized recent development in atmospheric science is not yet widely appreciated.

In *The Times* of July 6, under the heading "Government acts to restore morale of science community", we are told that the NERC is being asked to find customers willing to pay in full for the data produced by the geomagnetic research unit of the British Geological Survey.

Geomagnetic data are of great importance in the study of the Earth, and British scientists have always been in the forefront of geomagnetic research. The three observatories run by the NERC form part of a worldwide network and they enjoy a high reputation within the international community.

I am not aware that our international partners are now being abandoned by their government sponsors, so I wonder why geomagnetic observatories in the United Kingdom are about to be deprived of their Government funding?

Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND HIDE,
7 St Peter's Avenue,
Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

From Dr Raymond Harris
Sir, It is not only university research which is seriously affected by the uncertainty over Britain's space plan (report, July 9). Industry has been awaiting the Government's decision on funding for the space plan for nearly a year and the prevarication is now

creating serious problems for effective industrial research and development.

Staff skilled in space applications are having to be deployed on other non-space projects. Secondly, the long uncertainty over funding makes resource and financial planning at best a difficult task and one which is wasteful of Britain's highly trained manpower in this demanding area of high technology. And thirdly, Britain's credibility in the European Space Agency is being seriously damaged at a time when Britain should be strongly influencing European space policy.

While France is celebrating 25 years of its Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales we cannot yet claim that our National Space Centre has been successfully launched. The Government should stop this uncertainty and provide a clear signal and firm support to space research and development in Britain.

Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND HARRIS,
Software Sciences Ltd,
Farnborough, Hampshire.

From Mr F. Keith Sellar
Sir, May I congratulate you on your editorial, "Still draining away" (July 1). The European Commission has already identified the need for expert and experienced staff throughout the Community and has recently commissioned a report on their training requirements.

Certain facts obtained during the compilation of this report have however indicated that three basic problems must also be tackled:

1. The closing of the "attitudinal gap" between industry and academe.
2. Impediments to technology transfer due to the fact that many academic institutions have not properly identified their relevant resources, established the required objectives and policies for their development, and thereafter identified the correct structures and the staff required for the beneficial transfer of their technology and services.

In the United Kingdom, the Patent Office is already providing some information on intellectual property to academic institutions, but the Government will need to play a direct role in ensuring that all these problems are fully dealt with if this country's economy is going to receive the optimum benefit from the research and other work of its higher education sector.

Yours faithfully,
F. KEITH SELLAR,
University of Aberdeen,
Faculty of Law,
Taylor Building, Old Aberdeen.

Protecting children

From the Director of the Family Rights Group

Sir, The European Court cases (report, July 9) reveal more about the limited rights of parents to challenge decisions made by local authorities about access and placement in relation to their children in care.

For the families, though, the real issue in the past, now, and in the future, is that they have lost their children forever, through planned or actual adoption. When they turned, or were turned, to the social services department for help, the eventual outcome was that the children were deprived of all contact with parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters and other relatives.

The decision poses a real challenge, not just to central government about the legal reforms that are necessary and should be introduced by Parliament this session, but to local authorities, too. What sort of service really is on offer to families in difficulties?

Nalgo policy

From the General Secretary of Nalgo

Sir, Your report (July 15) of a speech by Nicholas Ridley to the Bow Group has Mr Ridley attacking Conservative councils "conspiring with them (the local authority trade unions) to do down" the ratepayer "by failing to put services out to tender."

Mr Ridley then claims that Nalgo has had difficulty persuading its own members that privatisation is a bad thing and that a report from a joint Nalgo/NUJ conference states that Nalgo cannot understand why all refuse collection is not privatised. In fact none of the statements from Mr Ridley claims originated from Nalgo come from this or any other Nalgo document.

Rather than Nalgo having problems persuading its members that privatisation is a bad thing, it is the Conservative Party that is having problems persuading those of its members who are responsible for the efficient running of public services that privatisation is worth while. Only one in 10 local authorities have put any service out to tender in the last financial year and of the 27 who have brought service back in-house, 7 are Conservative-controlled.

We are more than willing to show Mr Ridley the sources of these figures and would, in return, challenge him to produce the sources for his claims about this union.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DALY, General Secretary,
National and Local Government Officers Association,
1 Mabledon Place, WC1.

Have local authorities become too rigid in interpreting principles of permanency planning for children, with the result that workers turn their backs on the family and seek to place a child in a new family too soon after admission to care?

Last year our group advised some 740 families because their children were in care or involved in child-protection procedures. The issue at stake for 117 of those families was that their children were being, or had been, adopted against the family wishes. In some cases the decision to place for adoption had been taken within weeks of the child being admitted to care.

We hope that this question is one that will be addressed during the Government's inquiry into the Cleveland cases.

Yours faithfully,
JO TUNNARD, Director,
Family Rights Group,
6-9 Manor Gardens,
Holloway Road, N7,
July 10.

Finding the will

From Mrs M. S. L. H. Woods

Sir, Whilst I sympathise with Ms Valerie Skinner's difficulties in locating the will of a seemingly intestate relative, her suggestion (July 15) of keeping copies of wills and other such data with one's individual medical records must be ruled out at once.

I have finally admitted defeat in locating my medical records after a fruitless, four-year search. Having moved three times within London and dutifully followed the correct procedure of registering with a new doctor, I can assure Ms Skinner that her claim that "medical records are the most likely to move with you" is wrong.

My predicament is such that were my will to be kept with my medical records, not only would I probably die intestate, but the possibility of my very existence being called into question cannot be overlooked.

I remain yours faithfully,
M. S. L. H. WOODS,
37 Chantry Road, SW9.

From Dr D. A. Lander
Sir, To put Ms Skinner's suggestion into practice, doctors would need much extra space. Does she realise that those extra half-dozen pages (almost certainly needing to be folded) would amount to 72,000 in our practice of 12,000 patients? Might I suggest she goes one step further and asks undertakers, with all those large empty boxes waiting?

Yours faithfully,
D. A. LANDER,
Stanton,
Victoria Road,
Mortimer, Berkshire.

Risks in the pursuit of arms accord

From the Director of the Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies

Sir, It is disturbing that progress towards an agreement between the US and the Soviet Union on intermediate nuclear forces should appear to have acquired an inexorable momentum of its own which appears to be only incidentally connected to our security needs.

The decision to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles, which now seem likely to be bartered away in exchange for the removal of the Soviet SS20s, was political rather than military in character; the missiles were intended to strengthen the linkage between American and European defences.

In the absence of that linkage, the credibility of the US strategic guarantee is much diminished. Soviet conventional and chemical superiority becomes more intimidating and the opportunities for the Soviets to cause division between the partners of the Alliance are much enhanced. Indeed, the "Gorbachev initiative" has already gone some way in achieving these objectives.

Airline merger

From Mr William Eland

Sir, Michael Ramsden, in his article in Friday's *Times* (July 17) on the British Airways takeover of British Caledonian, says that the implications of the proposed merger are too serious to be left to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. What he has failed to take into account is the increasingly active role of the European Commission as a watchdog of major EC mergers.

Since 1973 the European Commission has invoked Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome (which makes unlawful the abuse of a dominant position in the EC) as a means of merger control. In 1980 it reported:

A dominant position can generally be said to exist once a market share to the order of 40 to 45 per cent is reached although this share does not in itself automatically give control of the market. If there are large gaps between the position of the firm concerned and those of its closest competitors and also other factors likely to place it at an advantage as regards competition, a dominant position may well exist. Strengthening by means of merger is likely to constitute an abuse if any distortion of the resulting market structure interferes with the maintenance of remaining competition (which has already been weakened by the very existence of this dominant position) or its development. Such an effect depends, in particular, on the change in the relative market strength of the parties after the merger — i.e., the position as a new unit in relation to remaining competitors.

More recently the Commission has invoked the more wide-reaching provisions of Article 85 of the treaty to control a merger.

Under this article a dominant position need not be established as, broadly speaking, it is enough if there is an agreement between undertakings which may affect trade between member states and which has as its "object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition" within the EC including the control or sharing of markets.

The European Commission can control such anti-competitive mergers by unwinding them and fines and, as can be seen from the above, has a much wider view of the "public interest" than the UK Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Perhaps it is therefore to Brussels that Mr Ramsden should turn his attention.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM ELAND,
Francis Taylor Building,
Temple, EC4,
July 17.

Community charge

From Dr David Moden

Sir, Trainee poll tax collectors would be well advised to take note of Samuel Pepys's experience, recounted in his diary entry for Monday, December 10, 1660:

"This afternoon there was a Couple of men with me, with a book in each of their hands, demanding money for polemoner (the poll tax); and I over-looked the book and saw myself set down Samuel Pepys, gent., 10s. for himself and for his servants 2s. which I did presently pay without any dispute; but I fear I shall not escape so, and therefore I have long ago laid by 10s for them; but I think I am not bound to discover myself."

And so to bed — with troubled mind?
Yours faithfully,
DAVID MODEN,
22 Angells Meadow,
Ashwell,
Baldock, Hertfordshire,
July 14.

Global milestone

From Mrs Valerie Murray

Sir, At least 60 years ago Hilare Belloc anticipated the five billion inhabitant of this planet (report, July 13).

To Goldsmith's famous couplet ill fares the land to hast'n'g
Where wealth accumulates and
men decay.

Belloc added
But how much more unfortunate
are those
Where wealth declines and
population grows!

Yours faithfully,
VALERIE MURRAY,
Calle Posada 10,
Pueblo Lopez,
Fuengirola, Malaga, Spain,
July 15.

The Prime Minister has been right to insist that any agreement must include the shorter-range Soviet missiles, but that is not enough. There must be a reduction in conventional forces and chemical weapons, areas where the Soviets enjoy very considerable advantages.

Acquiescence in such an agreement would also have the inevitable consequence of increasing pressures on the British and French governments to relinquish their independent deterrents, even though an agreement on INF would make their retention all the more vital.

Enormous political capital was invested in the decision to deploy the INF. It would be tragic if after such a remarkable example of cohesion and consistency by members of the Alliance, the purpose for which the missiles were installed was to be betrayed. Yours faithfully,

GERALD FROST, Director,
Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies,
13-14 Golden Square, W1,
July 15.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 20 1825

In the history of prize-fighting there have been more celebrated encounters than this, but it is typical of a decade when the sport was increasingly patronized by the "young gentry". The day's "entertainment" included a fight between a caged lion and three dogs.

FIGHT BETWEEN WARD AND CANNON.

... The grand contest destined to determine which of the two worthies above named should be entitled to print himself henceforth "Champion of England", took place yesterday, after a variety of different arrangements, about four miles (on the Birmingham road) from Warwick, early on Sunday evening, and the inn-yards as well as their parlours, as a natural consequence, pretty immediately to echo with every variety of obscene comment and blasphemous imprecation. To this state of things there was some exception: a few groups of the new comers merely amused themselves by peering up and down the streets and excited the laughter, more than the disgust, of the respectable inhabitants of the town, by the "hits, right and left," at vacancy; imaginary "cross-butts," "doublings up" of the mind, and other apparently warlike gesticulations, with which, from time to time, they illustrated their conversations.

About nine in the evening, Ward arrived, and took up his quarters at the Warwick Arms, accompanied by his "backers". He looked well, and in good spirits; and if it had not been for a small "wart" which exhibited itself on some part (we believe) of his chin, nothing in the world, it was said, appeared to oppose the fondest anticipations of those who "fancied" him. The second aspirant, Cannon, the bargeman, attended by Mr. Hayne, and several other distinguished persons, amateurs as well as professional, drove to the Regent's Hotel, at Leamington, to take up their abode; but both at that house and the other principal inn (Capps'), they were politely refused admission. Taking this treatment in dudgeon, they left the neighbourhood altogether, and crossed to Stratford-on-Avon, where Cannon remained until the morning of the fight.

... The stage, which was 24 feet square, and about eight feet from the ground, stood in the centre of a large circle of wagons, at least 60 yards diameter, into which the fighting men mounted on the curious from 2s. to 5s. a standing. Carriages of all kinds, however, kept still arriving. Stage coaches, doubly heaved, and loaded as though there had never been an act of Parliament in the world, coming in from Birmingham, Northampton, and most of the larger adjacent towns...

... Tea rounds only were fought and from the beginning he [Cannon] never had a chance of success. Of the two, if there was a choice, Ward stood up with the most determination — which was not expected. He had the best of the throwing, the best of the "in-fighting", as the contest after "closing" is termed, and absolutely won the battle in twelve minutes without so much as a scratched face. Cannon was hit hard, and hit a good deal; but certainly not enough to have taken him if he had been in really good condition... After the tenth round, "time" being called, Cannon was found unable to come; and Ward immediately jumping out of the ring mounted a gray pony and rode away, amid the loud congratulations of his party. Poor Cannon was bled upon the stage, and remained there until a chaise could be brought for him. His face, after the fight, showed a good deal of punishment; but there was no reason to believe that he was hurt to danger...



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 18: The Princess Royal this evening attended the Patrons Dinner of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund (Comptroller, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alastair Steedman) at Royal Air Force Lyneham.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Colonel Sir Hugh Brassey).

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Arlisle (Lord Chamberlain) was present at Heathrow Airport, London today upon the departure of King Hassan II of Morocco and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

July 19: Mr John Brown, Mr Ronald Muir and Mr Peter Rouse had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle today when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, this morning attended Mass in St Mary's Church, Dover Castle.

Lady Angela Oswald, Sir Martin Glynne, Sir Alastair Aird and Captain Maff Hall were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 18: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today undertook engagements in Northumberland.

Her Royal Highness opened the Chantry Museum in Morpeth and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Northumberland (The Viscount Ridley).

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon later opened the Fishing Tackle Museum in Alnwick.

Her Royal Highness was present this evening at a Reception held at Bladen, Seaton Burn, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the 101 (Northumbrian) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (Volunteers).

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Elizabeth Blair.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 19: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior. The Order of St John, was present this afternoon at the St John Centenary Spectacular at Leeds Castle, Kent.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lt Col Sir Simon Bland, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 18: The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, today attended the International Air Tattoo at Royal Air Force Fairford, Gloucestershire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

Appointments

Mr A. J. Payne, British High Commissioner to Jamaica, to be also HM Ambassador (non-resident) to the Republic of Haiti in succession to Sir Martin Reid who has taken up a new appointment in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Sir Claus Moser and Dr Oonagh McDonald to be lay governors of Birbeck College, London.

Captain P.M. Edge to be Deputy Master of the Trinity House from May 1988 in succession to Captain Sir Miles Wingate who is retiring then.

Mr Donald Gregory of Hillier Parker to be Chairman of the Bond Street Association; Mrs Susan Benjamin of Halcyon Days to be Vice-Chairman.

John David Bingham Younger, William Galloway Watson, Peter Joseph D'Arcy Maxwell Stuart, Kathleen Mary McCall to be Deputy Lieutenants of Borders Region (District of Tweeddale).

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Chloe Freeman, Henry Freeman, Elizabeth Hoare, Charles Hoare and Miss Charlotte Hogg. Mr Michael Matanos was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords and the honeymoon will be spent in Spain.

Captain D.N.B. McCordquodale and Miss E.A. Gubbins
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 18, 1987, at Melrose Parish Church, Roxburghshire, of Captain D.N.B. McCordquodale, Army Air Corps, son of Mr Euan McCordquodale and Mrs Patrick Hazlehurst, and Miss Elizabeth Ann Gubbins, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Gubbins. The Rev Kevin Franz officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Louisa and Davina Blair, Rosanna de Pree, Susanah Boyle, Tessa Douglas-Hamilton, Rosie Gordon, Alexander Jones-Davies and Toby Mounsey-Heysham. Mr Nicholas Lumsden was the best man.

A reception was held at St Boswells Bank and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Towards an alliance of extremes

A prediction fashionable about five years ago was that the two dominant forces in the Christian religion in the next century would be Conservative Evangelicalism and Roman Catholicism, and that these two ends of the theological spectrum would thrive while the middle ground was squeezed out.

It has not, in the interim, grown any less plausible, but the prediction now needs to be up-dated in one crucial respect: that these two forces will gradually converge into an alliance.

Conservative Evangelicals are certainly on course to dominate the Church of England, 20 years from now. The theological colleges of that persuasion are already turning out at least 50 per cent of newly ordained Anglican ministers. And they have a confidence which is not so apparent elsewhere, and an intellectual vigour that has not been visible before.

It is no longer said by their critics that Evangelicals are "other-worldly" to a fault, ignoring social justice issues and indeed all the concerns of the world except for a Puritanical stance on personal (mainly sexual) morality. There has been an almost spontaneous growth of interest in the church's duty to resist injustice.

To a considerable extent this new interest in social justice must be attributed to the example and leadership of the one of their most prominent churchmen, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Reverend David Sheppard, and even through him to the influence of Archbishop Derek Worlock, his famous Catholic "other half". Their partnership is a striking symbol of the contemporary coming together of Evangelicals and Catholics.

The early stages of this alliance can thus already be seen. Evangelicals, worried by theological liberalism as

represented by the Bishop of Durham, have all noted that while fellow Anglicans who were non-Evangelical were considerably influenced by liberalism, Roman Catholics were much more traditionally orthodox.

The Evangelical concern for traditional personal morality is still there, and they have noted that again it is the Roman Catholics who are most like them.

Nevertheless until this year Evangelicals were on the whole rather suspicious of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) in spite of its success in resolving some of the doctrinal differences of the Reformation. For it was a widely accepted Evangelical myth that "salvation by good works" was an article of faith among Roman Catholics. But the recent ARCIC agreed statement on salvation is rapidly transforming the atmosphere.

The leading Conservative Evangelical theologian in the House of Bishops, the Bishop of Chester, the Right Reverend Michael Baughen, is an enthusiast for the "salvation" statement and the latest episcopal appointment, Dr. George Carey to Bath and Wells, will add more weight in the same direction.

This Evangelical-Roman Catholic rapprochement has undoubtedly improved relations between Evangelicals and Anglo-Catholics inside the Church of England, not least because it has made Evangelicals much less suspicious of Anglo-Catholic influence as a Trojan Horse for "Popery." Indeed the fear of "Popery" has ceased completely to be an identifying mark of the Conservative Evangelical position.

It is more difficult to speak of a general Roman Catholic attitude to Conservative Evangelicals. There always was less prejudice to be dissipated in that reverse direction; and when the

Catholic bishops of England and Wales made their formal comments on ARCIC's earlier work, they specifically asked for greater attention to be paid to what Anglican Evangelicals had to say.

What still separates the two is the weight the Catholic Church continues to give to the theology of the church itself, something Anglican Evangelicals have been slower to give attention to perhaps because (in England at least) these ecclesiological questions are complicated by, and to an extent obscured by, the establishment of the church.

This neglected theological area, touching on the authority of the church, was among many brought to the surface for Evangelicals by the Bishop of Durham row, particularly by their distress at his reinterpretation of the creeds, and their anger that he was not disciplined for it. It led them to conclude that the present Church of England itself needed a stronger sense of doctrinal authority, and even to want their church to learn from Rome about the enforcement of doctrinal discipline.

It is in these respects that Conservative Evangelicals and Roman Catholics have most in common, and are most out of temper with the broad-minded, all-embracing spirit of the rest of contemporary Anglicanism (and with the indistinct religiosity of English society in general).

Those of the latter persuasion find both the former forms of Christianity intolerant, and too certain by half about things which should be left mysterious and undefined. Whether precision and doctrinal confidence is better for the survival of religious belief in the modern world, or whether instead a more liberal doctrinal flexibility is necessary, is a question the next two decades may begin to answer; and the answer is probably going to be yes.

Parliament this week

Commons

Today (7.30): Finance Bill, remaining stages.

Tomorrow (8.00): Motion on the Channel Tunnel Bill and consideration of Lords amendments to it. Motions on ministerial salaries and MPs' pay and allowances.

Wednesday (2.30): Motions on Pensioners' Lump Sum Payments Order; Hoverscraft (Civil Liability) (Amendment) Order; EEC research and development in telecommunications.

Thursday (2.30): Northern Ireland orders on market fluctuations, charities, latent damage and enduring powers of attorney. Consideration of Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.

Friday (9.30): Summer adjournment debates.

Lords
Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on inner urban areas and on whether the broadcasting authorities discharged their duties in the period leading up to the election.

Wednesday (2.30): Debates on family courts and on the 1986 report of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Infant Life (Preservation) Bill, second reading.

Thursday (11): Finance Bill, second reading and remaining stages.



Andrew Hogben happily plays the bagpipes near his home in Hull after learning that he can join the Gordon Highlanders. Mr Hogben, aged 17, expected to be turned down because he has no Scottish ancestors, but his skill as a piper was so impressive that after an audition in Edinburgh Castle the regiment agreed to overlook its normal rule

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.M. Williams and Miss H.C. Sutcliffe
The engagement is announced between Matthew, elder son of Sir John and Lady Williams, of Hanging Langford, Wiltshire, and Henrietta Cecilia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sutcliffe, of Great Broughton, North Yorkshire.

Mr S.J. O'Rourke and Miss S.C. Alston-Roberts-West
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of the late Mr and Mrs Thomas O'Rourke, of Carnithia, only daughter of Lady West and the late General Sir Michael M. Alston-Roberts-West, GCB, DSO.

Mr J.D. Blackie and Miss B.P. Ahlstrom
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, only son of Brigadier and Mrs Ronald Blackie, of Alton, Hampshire, and Pernille, only daughter of Professor and Mrs Gosta Ahlstrom, of Chicago, United States.

Mr R.R. Browning and Miss L.M. Luytens
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Roger Browning, of Tey Brooke Farm, Great Tey, Essex, and Lucy, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Commander Charles Luytens (retd), of Mornington House, Hambledon, Hampshire, and Mrs Bridget Luytens, of Slade Farm, Duveton, Somerset.

Mr R. Congreve and Miss J.A. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Ralph Congreve, of 23 Munster Road, Fulham, London, and Julia Anne Thompson, of 14 Quinton Street, Earlsfield, London.

Mr R.J.B. Hodgson and Miss M. Clingan
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs J.O. Hodgson, of "Velden", 30, Carre Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and Mandy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Clingan, of 81, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Mr M.D.A. Prother and Miss F.M. Hatfield
The engagement is announced between Miles, eldest son of Bernard and the late Patricia Prother, of Toronto, and Mary, younger daughter of George and Doris Hatfield, of Ipswich and Southwold, Suffolk.

Mr A.N. Reawick and Miss C.E. Richards
The engagement is announced between Allan Nicholas, only son of the late Allan Reawick, of Llanbrythery, Gwynedd, and Catherine, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Richards, of Llandaff, Cardiff.

Mr C.A. Sarll and Miss R.L. Achilleos
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on Friday, July 24, at Kensington and Chelsea Register Office between Charles, elder son of Mr and Mrs Donald Sarll, of Eccles, Manchester, and Rosanna Louisa, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Jacovos Achilleos, of London W2.

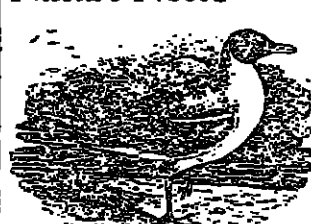
Mr J. Williams and Miss K.M. Hall
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr D.J.B. Williams and of Mrs Margaret Williams, of Llandover, Dyfed, and Katrina, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs Michael Hall, of Emery Down, Hampshire.

Anniversaries
BIRTHS: Petrarch, Arezzo, Italy, 1304; Sir Richard Owen, biologist, Newtown, Wales, 1804; Eric Karkild, poet, Nobel laureate 1931, Folkarna, Sweden, 1864.

DEATHS: Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, Rome, 1616; Margaret McMillan, educationist, Westchester, New York, 1860; Agostino Marconi, Roman, 1937; Sir Dan Goddard, conductor, Bournemouth, 1939; Paul Valery, poet, Paris, 1945; King Abdullah of Jordan, reigned 1928-51, assassinated, Jerusalem, 1951.

Attempted assassination of Hitler, 1944, by Count Claus von Stauffenberg, who was executed, Berlin, 1944.

Nature Notes



Black-headed gulls are feeding in the pines. With their yellow cheeks and stomachs, they are quite unlike their black and white parents flitting restlessly among the thick pine needles, they might easily be mistaken for willow warblers. The young males are already trying out their songs.

Black-headed gulls, still in their dark hoods, are coming inland again. Older early signs of autumn movement are the dunlin and black-tailed godwits on the coast, making their way down from the high north.

Many flowers of the dandelion family are in full bloom. Very common now are caesars, which have many bright yellow flowers on smooth, leafless stems. Their names comes from the rosette of soft, furry leaves right at their base.

Nipplewort, which has much smaller flowers that mainly open in the afternoon sun, is particularly noticeable this year. St John's wort is opening in dry, grassy places; its orange-yellow petals are dotted with black, while its leaves have small translucent dots on them. In damp spots, there are clusters of self-heal, a dark green plant with a knot of small violet flowers at the top. Sycamore seeds are blowing down, and nuts are growing plump on the beech trees and hazel bushes. D.J.M.

Church news
Scottish Episcopal Church
The Rev Robert C. Fyfe, Diocesan Youth Chaplain (Bath and Wells) to be Provincial Youth Officer in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Resignations
The Rev T.A.H. Foster to resign as Rector of the linked churches of St Mary's, Dalketh and St Leonard's, Lasswade (Edinburgh) from September 1. The Rev G.M. Donald to resign as Rector of St Peter's, Lutton Place, (Edinburgh) from September 7.

Soiree
Iconostas
A soiree was given on Friday by Iconostas at the Reform Club, Pall Mall. A piano recital was given by Mr Steven Connolly, followed by a dinner hosted by Mr John Gaze. Among the guests were:

The Rector of St Michael Cornhill and Mrs Burton-Edwards, Sir Colin Cole, Mrs Robert Gray, Mr Alan Lamont, Mr Robert Unwin, the Master of the Jonathan Wicks.

Mr T. Teigen and Miss E. Prestegard
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 11, at St Matthew's Church, Marston, Ross-on-Wye, between Mr Tor Teigen, of Oslo, Norway, and Miss Eva Prestegard, of Bergen, Norway.

The bride was attended by Victoria Greene and Kairona Reeve-Tucker. Mr Tony Richardson was best man.

A reception was held at the Gilestone Court Hotel.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR N. F. MACLAGAN

Chemical pathologist of international repute

Professor N. F. MacLagan, FRCP, FRCS, who died on July 16 at the age of 82, was an international father-figure in the development of the medical science of chemical pathology — the clinical biochemistry of disease.

Noel Francis MacLagan was born on Christmas Day 1904. He was educated at University College London where he gained a first in chemistry in 1925. He then qualified in medicine at the Middlesex Hospital before being appointed biochemist to the old Westminster Hospital in 1935.

He moved with it to its new building four years later and became Professor of Chemical Pathology in 1947, after maintaining service, teaching

and research in the wartime emergency hospital.

In 1952, he helped to found the Association of Clinical Biochemists, was elected its first president, and established the career structure for graduate scientists in the National Health Service.

By his retirement in 1970, his department had trained more consultants in chemical pathology than had any other — nine became professors, and some 300 scientific papers had been published, an outstanding achievement in those days.

MacLagan's own work established criteria of liver function (including the MacLagan Test) and the use of enzymes assays to help in other diagnoses.

On the world stage he was

regarded as an ambassador for his country in chemical pathology. Such was the esteem in which he was held that the planned start of university involvement in a revolution in Venezuela in October 1960 was postponed for a day in order that he could arrive to deliver his guest lecture.

MacLagan was broadly educated and widely read, and a man of quiet charm. His contributions to his subject — contributions which made chemical pathology within the NHS without rival anywhere in the world — were recognized by an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Society of Medicine.

His wife, Anna, whom he married in 1933, survives him with their son and daughter.

DR GILBERTO FREYRE

Dr Gilberto Freyre, influential Brazilian writer and social anthropologist, died on July 18. He was 87.

His magnum opus, *Casa-Grande e Senzala* (translated as *The Masters and the Slaves*) is a bold analysis of Brazil's multiracial origins. It addresses itself forthrightly to the problems of sexuality, particularly the relations of white masters with their black slaves.

He argued that as a result of special circumstances — the nature of life in the tropics, the readiness of the Portuguese settlers to fraternize with people of a different colour and to accept the offspring of unions between different races — there was an exceptional degree of racial harmony in Brazil, a conclusion which pleased his compatriots by giving them a sense of national identity.

He defended controversial positions, arguing, for example, that the Portuguese were the most suitable people to colonize tropical regions because of their liberal tendencies and the tempering of their Catholicism by Moorish and Jewish influences.

He recognized, however, that Brazil was not the perfect racial democracy, and accused outsiders, particularly from the United States, of having brought racial prejudice into the cities since the Second World War.

Gilberto de Mello Freyre was born on March 15, 1900, at Recife, Pernambuco, one of a family of four. Both his father — a distinguished teacher and, later, a judge — and his mother were descended from slave-owning plantation families. He took so long to learn to read that his parents gave him up as retarded; but, by the age of

eleven, he was writing poetry. At the age of 17 he went to the United States to study political and social sciences, first at Baylor University, Texas, where he graduated, and then at Columbia University where he obtained his master's degree in anthropology.

His teacher at Columbia was the German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas, a lifelong influence. The critic, editor and columnist H. L. Mencken persuaded him to expand his dissertation into what became his masterpiece, *Casa-Grande e Senzala* (1934).

Freyre continued his education in Britain, France and Germany before returning to Brazil in 1923 and took a leading part in the Brazilian modernist movement in literature and the arts, which led to the emergence of important poets and novelists such as Jorge Amado. He entered academic life in his own country, and in 1931 was visiting professor at Stanford.

Casa-Grande e Senzala is a detailed account of the transplantation of European civilization in the Brazilian tropics by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

Although based on what turned out to be certain anthropological and sociological misconceptions, the book revolutionized the notion which Brazilians had of themselves. While it was criticized for omitting the more unpleasant aspects of the lot of the slave, it was hailed as "a major landmark in Brazil's coming of age".

Freyre's opposition to Nazism in Europe, and to the notorious Brazilian dictator Getulio Vargas, led to him spending a short time in prison in 1934; but he was

subsequently able to follow his academic career unmolested.

He followed up his great work with *Sobrados e Mocambos* (1936), translated in 1963 as *The Mansions and the Shanties* — less impressive than its predecessor.

He published a number of other invaluable studies of Brazil. The charge that his longer socio-historical works are poorly organized is, perhaps, a fair one; but this does not apply to his novel, *Dona Sinhá e o Filho Padre* (1964), translated as *Mother and Son* (1967).

This, set in the nineteenth century, is the historically rich story of a boy forced into the priesthood — and into homosexuality by an overly-possessive mother.

Freyre was the organizer of the first Afro-Brazilian Congress in 1934, and became founding Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Brazil. He was a Brazilian delegate to the United Nations and a Member of Parliament in Brazil (1946-50). He published more than 100 works altogether, most of them learned treatises.

He lectured all over the world and held honorary degrees from universities in Britain, the United States, Germany and France.

Freyre was a slim man, with a white bristling moustache and piercing eyes. He lived in an eighteenth century colonial house in a suburb of his native Recife, and a visitor commented: "The man is very like his house... his mind is lofty, and also exotic; his temperament aristocratic and tolerant".

He married, in 1941, Magdalen Guedes Pereira, and they had a son and a daughter.

DR J. B. C. GRUNDY

Dr J. B. C. (Jack) Grundy, TD, teacher, soldier and author, died on July 17 at the age of 85.

John Brownson Clowes Grundy was born at Wandsworth on April 21, 1902. He was educated at Emanuel School (where he became head boy and later returned to be headmaster) and at Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, where, by his own admission, he was a not very exceptional exhibitioner. He cultivated modern languages and took his doctorate at University College, London.

After some pleasant visits abroad, he took up his first teaching post in 1923 as an assistant master at St Paul's School where he rejected the assurance of one of his colleagues that Latin was the only language which need be taught in public schools. He remained there for the next four years.

After brief interludes — first, teaching English at Göttingen University and then on the staff of *The Connoisseur* (the magazine which his uncle Reg was editing), he became modern language master at Shrewsbury School where he taught from 1929 to 1939.

With typical enthusiasm he breathed new life into the modern side. He imparted to his pupils not only the impor-

tance of the style and traditions of the French and German classics but also the practical need for familiarity with the modern idiom.

His *Brush Up Your German* (1931) was a notable contribution to linguistic teaching and sought to help the student in the everyday use of a foreign language.

Already a Territorial, during the war Grundy saw active service with The Rangers and took part in the Normandy landings. His mastery of languages, however, brought about his early transfer to the Staff, and in the immediate aftermath of hostilities he worked in Germany for a time in the reconstruction of civilian life.

From 1945 to 1949 he served as the first representative of the British Council in Helsinki, and in 1949-50 was head of the British Institute in Cairo.

In that year, however, he resumed his teaching career as senior modern languages master at Harrow School, staying until 1953 when he was appointed headmaster of Emanuel School.

He brought over, in 1954, the orchestra of Göttingen University. He also raised the school's rowing and had built a boat house.

Then, in 1964, he went to

Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone where, during the next two years, he was senior teaching fellow and head of the department of African and modern languages. His job there consisted mainly of teaching prospective scientists the tongues in which their textbooks were written.

He published his autobiography, *Life's Five Windows*, in 1968. Here he bemoans the "loss" of the Cambridge of his youth — "Every few years I have returned to... look, to listen and perhaps lately to mourn"; and is also scathing of comprehensive schools: "educational broiler houses producing fowls of the limpest flesh...."

It was when his own beloved Emanuel was under consideration to be made a comprehensive school that he went to Sierra Leone.

Grundy's many friends will remember him for his enthusiasm in every aspect of his wide field of interests and activities. In retirement he kept in touch with many of his pupils and colleagues. Some remember particularly excursions with him from Shrewsbury to the hills of Wales in his ancient Morris.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, and by their two sons and three daughters.

HOWARD MCGHEE

Howard McGhee, American jazz trumpeter who became a popular and influential voice during the early days of modern jazz, has died in New York. He was 69.

Born at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on February 2, 1918, and brought up in Detroit, where he was inspired to take up the trumpet by hearing Louis Armstrong, McGhee came to maturity during the big-band era.

In 1941, following an apprenticeship with a local band, Lionel Hampton became his first employer of national renown, followed by Andy Kirk, Charlie Barnet, Count Basie and George Auld.

McGhee's well-developed instrumental technique and instinct for musical adventure, however, made him a natural member of the group of young musicians assembling the *bebop* and *syntax* of bebop at the beginning of the 1940s: men in rebellion against the strict regimes and commercial orientation of the large formations.

A contemporary and familiar of Dizzy Gillespie and Fats Navarro, he became fluent enough to serve alongside Charlie Parker during the great saxophonist's eventful sojourn in California in the middle of the decade.

But although McGhee quickly built an independent reputation substantial enough to take him to the Paris Jazz Festival of 1948 at the head of his own group, and to give him top place among trumpeters in the *Down Beat* readers' poll of the following year, his career was destined to be blighted by the sort of injurious activities all too common among jazz musicians of his generation.

Having flared in dozens of recordings, and in concert tours with Gene Norman's *Just Jazz* and Norman Granz's *Jazz at the Philharmonic* troupes, his light was practically extinguished during the 1950s.

His recovery from the consequences of drug abuse was sufficient to allow him a return to activity in the early

1960s; not surprisingly, the work of his later years was more restrained.

His health continued to pose problems, and he had only just been released from hospital when he visited London for a brief engagement in 1982, the fragility of his playing permitting only occasional glimpses of what had once been a considerable talent.

Mr Morris Bram, president of the American Israel Numismatic Association, died on July 14. He was 78.

He was one of the founders, in 1967, of the New York-based nonprofit-making, information organization for collectors of coins, medals, tokens, paper money and other such objects illustrative of Jewish and American culture.

It is the second-largest numismatic society in the world, issues a quarterly magazine and conducts annual tours of Israel.

THE ARTS

Fleshy friends

The high point of *Clive James at The Playboy Mansion* (ITV) arrived when our man with the cranial stubble found himself in a cosy swimming-pool surrounded by eventful bikinis. The visible contrast between Mr James's half-submerged dome and his new friends' improbable cleavages was

TELEVISION

more memorable than the content of their discourse — although one does recall that they claimed to be feminists.

The most statuesque feminist was later declared "Playmate of the Year 1987", and publicly thanked her parents "for their genetic contribution". In between, Hugh Hefner fielded some delicately phrased questions from the fully-clothed Mr James. The philosopher of flesh is plainly a match for most interviewers, and one could not help wishing that the conversation had gone straight to the point: why does Mr Hefner find enormous breasts attractive?

The Gershwin Years (BBC2) wrapped up the canonization with a mixed bag of song, dance and orchestral "colour". Ira Gershwin's god-daughter (who bore a remarkable resemblance to Liza Minnelli) performed a lipstick-and-spangles medley. Mikhail Baryshnikov was introduced by a Walt Whitman quote and Cynthia Haymon sang two of "the great topns from *Porgy and Bess*" (so said Michael Tilson Thomas), one of them only recently discovered. Perhaps now we can forget about it all for another 50 years.

II, at the end of the previous instalment of *Hemingway* (BBC1), one empathized with the youthful subject's escape from his mother's suffocating puritanism, one may have ended last night's by feeling sorry for the beasts he slaughtered in order to prove his manhood. The photograph in *Radio Times* of *He-Man* Hem posing with a truck-size marlin and wearing a kind of codpiece into which the butt of his lethal rod slotted requires no gloss from the Viennese school of shamanism.

Dead animals seem to have impressed his contemporaries, though perhaps they impressed him only temporarily. We have now reached the watershed of his father's suicide, which must have provided him with a rich text for meditation on the theme of cowardice.

This second chunk of biography used copious modern footage of bullfighting to illustrate his dicta of "killing clean", "grace under pressure" and so on. This approach is fine as far as it goes, but care should be taken with matching sound and vision. The voice-over spoke of Nick Adams grabbing a trout with "his moist right hand" at precisely the moment when the anonymous on-screen angler did the same with his left. Was this a sinister touch?

Martin Cropper



Screaming all in a crazy game

A star-studded cast gather in Jerusalem to film Agatha Christie's *Appointment With Death*, obsessed not with their own reputations but with the personality of the director, Michael Winner. Andrew Duncan reports

The dialogue was not exactly Shakespearean. "This changes everything, eh?", said Sir John Gielgud, now 83, sweating in the 90-degree heat of the old British Army headquarters in Jerusalem, and enunciating each word with as much *élan* as his virtuoso talent could muster. After a judicious pause, Peter Ustinov replied "Not really, my friend". This was repeated several times until the director, Michael Winner, was satisfied. "Thank you, Johnnie darling," he said. Sir John returned to the *Times* crossword puzzle whilst Ustinov had a quiet snooze in a corridor.

Lauren Bacall, meanwhile, had skipped the set to visit Cairo with Carrie Fisher. Hayley Mills passed the time reading Bacall's autobiography. David Soul, Piper Laurie and Jenny Seagrove had a day off.

They are all ingredients in a traditionally optimistic cinematic soufflé: take a popular Agatha Christie novel (in this case *Appointment With Death*, which is set in Palestine in 1937 and involves the murder of one of a group on a "grand tour"), mix in diverse stars, sprinkle \$10 million and hope the concoction is palatable enough to make a profit rather than increase financial indigestion in the ailing executive producers, the Cannon Group.

Dark, and sometimes affectionate, accusations of schizophrenia or madness abound — among the cast, that is, just as in any normal touring group of thespians. They are mostly directed at Winner, who, stomach bulging, Monte Cristo No. 1 cigar flourished in one hand and megaphone in the other, is shadowed everywhere by a hangdog personal assistant, wailing under the weight of a bag full of notebooks, portable telephones, spare cigars and other bric-à-brac essential for coping with hysteria.

Winner is a charming dinner companion, but his aggressive attitude to film-making is not always popular with his stars. Ustinov wondered why he needed actors at all, and David Soul threatened "If he yells at one more person, my patience will give out". As every character is a suspect, the stars have had to spend a lot of time sitting in the background, "window dressing". "I've been embarrassed about that," Winner confided, stretching credulity. "But Johnnie said 'Don't worry,' dear, it's money for old rope."

For Ustinov, playing Hercule



Lauren Bacall (top left): "I hope I won't look too horrifying." John Gielgud (centre), with Peter Ustinov and Jenny Seagrove: "I'm a kind of feed to Peter, with a line here and a line there... but I can never remember them." Michael Winner (top right): "I'll scream and shout at them a bit, and then go to bed."

Poirot for the third time, it is "quite a rigorous job, a little like Bach on the violin. You have to say the same thing all the time, but do it differently. It's not my ambition to spend my life playing Poirot, but I'd be a little annoyed if anyone else did him now. You have to relax in the part. Much as I admire Albert Finney, I think he was too conscientious in trying to be what the book said the man was."

Ustinov says acting is a curious business. "People used to get so much money — probably still do — that they had a bad conscience about doing a relatively easy job. They try to make it more difficult. When I directed Paul Newman in *Lady L*, he was paid so much that he wanted to justify his fee by wearing a beard and moustache."

Sitting in his caravan in a car-park, Sir John Gielgud agreed it was a curious way to earn a living. He

spoke wistfully of his motives. "I love to work, and it's nice to have the money. One has bills and everything costs such a terrible lot nowadays. I have a very expensive house, and a garden that I am making really lovely. I don't visit London more often than I can help. I don't think I shall act in the theatre again, which is awfully sad because I shall miss rehearsals and contact with a company."

"I don't go to the movies any more. I see my own — just once, to find out what's happened. The thing that worries me is that I don't get a great deal of direction. I always wonder if they are too much in awe of my reputation to dare say something was very bad. On the other hand, one doesn't want to be a bore and keep fishing for compliments — 'Was that good?'"

He seemed a little melancholy and I wondered why he had — yet again — accepted a role for which

"cameo" is too dignified a description. He sighed. "I wanted something to fill in before the summer, and rather rashly took this because Betty (Bacall) and Peter asked. I thought it might be fun to be with them, but it's no part at all, really, one of the least rewarding I have ever played, the only one that has absolutely no personality. Perhaps that's why they asked me to do it."

"I'm a kind of feed to Peter, with a line here and a line there, but unfortunately none of them is witty. I can never remember them, so I just wing it. I wish the character had fun or stupidity, something I could hang on to. God knows what it's all costing. Presumably because it's Agatha Christie it will be a success."

At lunch, performances continue — the mischievous, one-line humour of Sir John, while Ustinov erupts every few seconds with an anecdote accompanied by voices: Sir Alec Guinness as Hitler, Ralph Richardson in an over-elaborate



Shakespearean monologue, an American tourist. All the time his shrewd, fleshy eyes observe the impact he is creating. Some of his co-stars are reduced to silence, lest they be mimicked on a subsequent occasion, and it is a brave actor who tries to compete.

Eventually Hayley Mills, making her first film for nearly 10 years ("Now my children are older, I'm ready to take a much more active approach to my career, although one is often a fuzzy blob in the background in this picture — me more than most"), dares to perform her own party trick. Grasping a glass and a napkin, both of which she places on her head, she does a passable imitation of Queen Victoria. "In our profession," Bacall observes, "people don't give you a lot of encouragement."

It is Bacall's first film since 1980. "I had to get out of the theatre, because you have no life at all. I wanted to make films again, and I was offered this. We all have to pay the rent — that enters into it — and it's a lovely perk to go to a country and get a sense of it, and have someone else pick up the tab. My part [Lady Westholme, an American-born British MP, loosely based on Nancy Astor] isn't wonderful — a bit Margaret Thatcherish — but it's OK."

"Michael tells me I have a terrible reputation for being difficult, and I know he does. It depends who you talk to. He doesn't do anything for actors, except make you nervous. I hate screaming and tension, but maybe he'll do some wonderful things with this film. We're trying our best, and hope something comes out of it. The hours are hellish — I've never in my life heard of getting up at 4.30 in the morning, day in and day out — and then we have to sit around for five hours. 'Hurry up and wait' is what filming is all about, but I've never known it like this."

"I hope I won't look too horrifying. Every time I see my face in a mirror I want to break it, but I've never been crazy about myself. I think I'm the only actress alive who hasn't had a face-lift. You don't have to be vain to be an actress, but you do perhaps have a tremendous need to be someone else."

Meanwhile, back on the set, Winner raises his megaphone to blare another order. "I'll scream and shout at them a bit, and then go to bed," he says. "It's all a game." One of the stars mutters: "If this is a success, I'll have learnt something. If not, I'll say 'I told you so'."

Arabic accent

The message from Ireland is of insolvency: it took hundreds of years to set the situation up and, while the log-jam may shift a little every now and then, it is not going to go away this year or next — realistically we have no option but to live with it. If for the Irish we have been given context and to

RADIO

spare, for other people who impinge on us we are very short of it, and the Arabs are an example.

This has made Gerald Buti's eight-part series: *The Arab World* (Radio 4, Thursdays) all the more welcome. Mr Buti, the former BBC Middle East correspondent, was brought up in Jordan and the Gulf, so he starts off with something of an insider's understanding.

Historically of course the influence of the Arabs upon Europe has been immense. These programmes have touched on that and looked at the bonds of language, religion and culture, but they have concentrated upon the events of the last 40 years: demise of colonialism, the rapid rise — in certain cases — to economic power, the emergence of Israel, the collapse of Lebanon, the threatening Gulf war.

They have explained a good deal, showing how the bonds, though strong, are not strong enough to counteract the diversity and politically schismatic tendencies of nation states that spread from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic and north toward the Caspian Sea.

They have brought enough English-speaking Arabs to the microphone to give a taste of human similarities and differences, and they have traced the conflicts sufficiently to make us see that here too we had best resign ourselves to living with them.

Can it really be that Britain's steep decline as an industrial power has not only bottomed out but is going into reverse? As a preliminary to a new series of *Enterprise* (Radio 4, Sundays), Marjorie Lofthouse asked Where Are They Now? (Radio 4, Tuesday) and went on to inspect the records of some of the aspiring small companies which were featured in earlier series.

On the whole it was a heartening occasion, suggesting that good news can make very interesting news indeed. A lot of people have prospered, but there is no playing down the input of sweat, risk and imagination. My favourite was "Mr Wood's fossils", actively established in Edinburgh Old Town as professional supplier and eager to provide anyone having \$80,000 to spare with his or her own freshly excavated dinosaur.

That industrial revival may be a reality was supported by the start of *The State of Industry* (Radio 4 Options, Saturdays). Presented by Robert Heller, editorial director of *Management Today*, it opened with a sobering account of how innumerable chickens — poor management, hopeless marketing, wretched training, inappropriate education, political interference and/or apathy, etc., etc. — all came home to roost at the same time.

Only the real prospects of imminent extinction seem to have woken us up to the shortcomings that were glaringly apparent even in my industrial days. But we do seem to have come round — whether enough and soon enough time will tell. And the remaining four programmes will guess at it.

David Wade

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The television lights glanced off the gold and silver trumpets of Janáček's *Sinfonietta*; the arena was busy with familiar faces in familiar places; but there were many empty red seats and there was a strange sense of dampness in the bones. This was one of the most muted opening nights of the Proms in many years.

Janáček called his masterpiece a "pretty little Sinfonietta with fanfares"; and Sir John Pritchard, alas, took him at his word. The BBC Symphony Orchestra were wooed into cool, gentle playing with phrases tapered and rarefied strings melting gracefully into harp and trum-bones. The line of trumpeters could have taken a tip or two from their colleagues at Kneel-

PROMENADE CONCERT

BBCSO/
Pritchard
Albert Hall/
Radio 3/BBC2

ler Hall: their *pièces de résistance* were visually untidy and aurally chilly.

So much for the season's fanfare. The weight of the evening fell on Tippet's *A Child of Our Time*, and it was a pretty dead weight. To be kind, this was a performance which made of the work a retrospective meditation, not a

drama. And, to be fair, now that the work has been dwarfed by the events which overtook its composition in 1939, this is, perhaps, the only possible response. The spiritual, not surprisingly, were the high points of Pritchard's reading. Eloquent, poised, and perfectly judged for their acoustic, they provided clearly focused still points in an often wandering performance; and the BBC Symphony Chorus and BBC Singers did them proud.

To be less kind, but more truthful, this was a performance in which Pritchard set the work fairly and squarely in the English oratorio tradition. The ghost of Stainer, whom Tippet devotes work hard to exorcise, was never more

present than in the stately slowing-down of every broad, diatonic passage. And the discreet passion of the work's portentous motto-making was never more obvious.

Faye Robinson and Cynthia Clarey reached the heart of their solos, although the tracking of woodwind soloists could have been more incisive. Neil Jenkins, when he could be heard through the orchestra (perhaps home listeners had a better time of it), sang with an appropriately plaintive tension; Robert Lloyd was stalwart in his words of wisdom.

With the Viennese evening returning on Saturday, this year's Proms started by looking over their own shoulder.

Hilary Finch

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MONDAY PAGE

Girls and boys go out to play

Dancing the night away is not the main activity at the public school balls organized by two young entrepreneurs — and some mothers have complained. Barbara Toner joined the revels ready to be shocked

Tuesday, 9.30pm: To Le Palais at Hammersmith for the First of the Summer Pimm's Ball where, I have been warned, 2,400 revellers aged between 14 and 20 will let their hair down and quite a lot else. Since I will never see 21 again, I must expect to be shocked.

Fortnight sexual displays are almost *de rigueur* at functions organized by 20-year-old Eddie Davenport and 19-year-old Jeremy Taylor, who in three years have found and cornered the public school dance market. They know their clientele and they aim to please.

Eddie gave his first ball when he was 16, for 700 friends, to please himself. Their organization, The Gatecrasher Ltd, now stages 40 events a year (tickets £14 each) to suit well-heeled, well-spoken, expensively educated children, and has an annual turnover approaching £1 million. "We're not prudes," he declares. "We don't go for square people. We go for slightly outrageous types. We wouldn't want the girl at school in spectacles. We're after better-looking types."

He appeals to the extroverts through The Gatecrasher magazine which features "Le Snog", a page of photographs from previous balls showing young merry-makers in poses guaranteed to startle, embarrass and thrill — or not, as the case may be. Mothers have been complaining and the question we are addressing is: is there anything, truly, to complain about?

I arrive as the doors are about to close on those unlucky enough not to have come suitably dressed, despite having forked out for a ticket. "It says black tie," insists the door supervisor, adding as he ushers stragglers in, "no dope smoking, OK?"

I am shocked almost immediately by two young men in dinner jackets waiting

in the foyer. They could be no more than 10. I consult my escort. "Nine," he says confidently. He adds that he has never seen so many beautiful young girls.

It is true. They are gorgeously turned out, in either long gowns or short slinky numbers with a dash of leather or denim, their youthful complexions aglow with hope. Being on display is clearly the point of it. "We like them to wear ball gowns, obviously," Eddie says. "And we like the boys to wear black tie, but there are some who are the right types who like to be a bit different and we let them in anyway."

He wouldn't let in the wrong type. If the wrong type somehow managed to get hold of a ticket, he would be turned away but invited to write in for a refund. Gatecrasher wants to keep its balls exclusive. Eddie can tell the OK type.

The guests arrive from all over south-east England by coach, mini-bus, taxi, parent and chauffeur. A child in a sweet strapless dress with her spectacles in her hand trips over my feet and complains to her friend: "I can't see a thing, but if I put my glasses on I'll only get snarass remarks." She understands the market as well as Eddie.

Due to the expense of drinks on the premises (£1.80 for a pint), many have fortified themselves in advance. "We put up notices saying that anyone under 18 won't be served alcohol," Eddie says, "but obviously they'll try to get around it."

"You just ask someone bigger than you," explains 14-year-old Dominic Peacock from Harrow, who is on the small side. He and his friend Duncan Webb from Marlborough have come, immaculately turned out if a little under regulation height, for the girls. "I'm looking for one in a short dress,"



Five having fun: from left, Mark Lloyd, 16, Sarah Johnson, 15, Sarah Jane Moore, 16, James Mackay, 17, Wizzy Nye, 17

Dominic says. "Or a really nice ball gown."

It is without doubt a good-natured, high-spirited affair. There are light shows, videos and astonishingly loud music to which no one would dream of dancing the Gay Gordons. The DJ reads out lists of schools represented and everyone cheers and feels very comfortable. Those who aren't dancing or watching the dancing or waiting to be asked to dance seem to be snogging. There is quite a lot of snogging. It is the usual sort of snogging but just rather a lot of it.

Ben Barratt, a 16-year-old from Marlborough who has been coming to dances for years and is with a group from Malvern Girls College, observes that at

balls all morals disintegrate. "Here, you're expected to behave peculiarly."

Most of the girls are smoking. "The best pick-up line is: 'Can I have a light please?'," says 17-year-old Sarah Hargreaves, who wouldn't give the name of her school because her headmistress wouldn't approve.

Two lady door supervisors are prising couples apart. They will tolerate only so much passion. Peter Biddell, area manager for Mecca Entertainment which owns Le Palais, has been warned that buckets of water might be necessary. He has 14 supervisors on patrol.

Mark Lloyd, a 16-year-old from Rugby, and Sarah Johnson, 15, from Bedgebury in an off-the-shoulder dress from C & A, have formed a very close

attachment to each other during the course of the evening. It's a great ball, they say. "Meeting good women makes it," Mark pants.

Not everyone conforms. Edward Brett, for instance, a 16-year-old from St Paul's Hammersmith, is an OK type but a little different. He is not wearing evening dress but a cap and a jacket covered in badges. He got in by singing the doorman £15. "I don't agree with this scene," he says. "Look at them, all little boarding school types, all smoking, all the girls having to get off with someone. It's ridiculous."

Georgina Mack, a 17-year-old from another London day school, wearing trousers and a jumper and in on a Press ticket, is equally disgusted. She says there

are too many people, it's too expensive, the music is bad and she loathes the Hokey Henry element. She insists I follow her across the dance floor to meet her friend who is about to go into competition with Gatecrasher.

Constant Tedder, a 17-year-old from Winchester, is planning a rogue ball in September which will be cheaper and older and less silly, for people more like himself and Georgina. "Everyone grows out of ball dresses after a while," Georgina says crossly.

In the meantime, everyone swarms on to the floor to dance to music from *Grease* which seems to be the bit of the night, a young chap stands on a chair, drops his trousers and demands to be photographed, another climbs over a balustrade from the dance floor and breaks a glass, and a girl in a heavy clutch unwittingly bares her bikini line and only I blink in embarrassment.

The Mecca man says the behaviour is not nearly as bad as he had been led to expect. It is, however, vastly different from the normal disco crowd who pay £5 for an ordinary night at Le Palais. "They come with friends to dance and drink. You might get a bit of snogging, but not in every other chair."

"They're older, of course, but I suppose it's social class that makes the difference. This lot are from boarding schools and they're doing everything they think they shouldn't be doing." He isn't shocked but he is a little surprised. Mothers, I dare say, may be shocked. Mothers have complained since time began about the bawdy behaviour of children on the tiles, and they may well be imagining formation ballroom dancing.

"Some parents think we're terrific," Eddie Davenport says. "One father bought me champagne at Henley. There I was, in the enclosure, and he came up and said: 'Let me congratulate you.'"

"Look," he adds, "nothing goes on at the balls that wouldn't go on at a private party in someone's house. We wouldn't want to stop that sort of thing. We want everyone to have a good time." Of course he does.

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Testing times for fathers

Any man can now prove conclusively that he is — or isn't — the baby's father

Wendy Holte

Science and commerce have delivered into the hands of women the most extraordinary weapon — a conclusive paternity test.

The "genetic fingerprint" method is now available over the counter, is relatively cheap — it costs less than a summer holiday — and can be done on a single drop of blood.

Its arrival has been greeted with enthusiasm in many quarters, and it is easy to see its benefits in such traditionally troubled areas as affiliation orders. It would also prove invaluable in those rare cases where mothers believe they have been handed the wrong baby in the maternity ward; the recent television film *Whose Baby?* highlighted the long legal battles that can result from inconclusive evidence of paternity.

But already there is uneasy speculation that the weapon may turn out to be a two-edged sword. Until now the real identity of a child's father has been a woman's ultimate secret; in the test analysis, men have had to take their paternity on trust. But not any more should they require it, the test gives men a sort of sexual lie detector.

Michael Freeman, Professor of English Law at University College, London, has strong reservations. "We may well have opened a Pandora's Box. I don't think all the implications have been thought out. I can see it becoming a weapon in all sorts of family squabbles, custody disputes and acrimonious divorces."

The test is based on the uniqueness of every individual's genetic make-up as determined by the DNA molecule. In the past blood tests have been able to say for sure only that a man was *not* the father. The new test, though



complicated to carry out — the procedure takes about a week at the moment — produces a clear-cut result. Its end product is a pattern, a series of bands on an X-ray film rather like supermarket "bar codes", representing the genetic make-up of the individual. The child's is put alongside the father's and if there is a matching section, you've got your man, so to speak; it is not even necessary to have a sample from the mother.

The test costs £105 per person and is available from ICI's Cellmark Diagnostics division in Oxfordshire, which owns the world marketing rights. It can be done not only on blood, but on semen, body tissue and even hair, provided that the root is still attached.

The most obvious field for its use is in paternity suits, hence its welcome by organizations such as the National Council for One Parent Families. And a family law expert at the Law Society believes that one of its effects may be to reduce the number of proceedings: "If a test identifies a man he would not, presumably, have a leg to stand on."

The test could be vital in immigration disputes where the Home Office has queried the genuineness of a family relationship. It may also be useful in inheritance or succession cases. It could similarly be used in rape cases where identity, rather than consent, is the issue.

The full social, sexual and legal implications have yet to be explored but it is not hard,

given the potential for conflict in human relationships, to envisage situations where proof of paternity might not be in a woman's interest.

There are no official statistics as to the frequency with which men rear children not their own, but there has been at least one notorious study which had to be called off when the scientists, quite innocently studying families for genetic traits, realized that a large proportion of the children were not in fact sired by the men they accepted as father.

Social psychologist Dr Robert Snowden of the Institute of Population Studies at Exeter University says: "It's quite probable that large numbers of us are not fathered by those we believe but we would be deeply offended if we found out differently. There are times when ignorance is bliss. Women do keep secrets. The advantages of this test to women desiring proof of paternity are undeniable but, as with so many of these advances, there may be disadvantages as well."

Paternity is an emotionally charged business. A child might have a desperate need to know who his true parents are. Developments like artificial insemination by donor and surrogacy are only adding to the age-old dilemmas of the adopted or illegitimate.

Most people taking the test, of course, will be doing so of their own free will (although it sounds easy enough to obtain a hair by stealth). Its very existence now issues the challenge, in the same way that Aids virus and lie detector tests do.

Liz Gill

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From Jill Pitkeathley, Director, National Council for Carers and their Elderly Dependents.

Chilworth Mews, London W2

Bel Bailey's piece about feeling that she is the only one who cares (First Person, June 24) will ring many bells for single-handed carers. She is right in thinking that "caring for the carers" varies from area to area. However, organizations like the National Council for Carers and the Association of Carers (at 21 New Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4QT) exist in order to give the support carers so

TALKBACK

badly need. Contact with a local Carers Support Group would not take the place of brothers and sisters, but it would help to make her and others feel less isolated.

From Robert Keys, Head Co-ordinator, Voluntary Services Dept, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London W6

I read Bel Bailey's column with the reflection that most of what she says is only too true.

Carers are lacking support from both the state and voluntary services. For those caring for the elderly help is even less likely to be forthcoming. However, though there may not be an organization for the elderly comparable to Homestart, volunteer support for carers of the elderly does exist and is increasing. Voluntary Services, Charing Cross Hospital, in common with most hospitals and social services departments, as well as voluntary organizations like

Age Concern, strives to meet carers' needs.

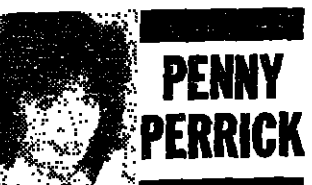
Regular volunteer services here include cover for carers while they take a break; transport services (additional to the ambulance service) amounting to 4,000 driver hours a year; an odd jobs service covering such things as delivering white sticks for the blind.

It is obviously not right that standards of caring for the carer should vary so much from area to area, but something is being done as local examples of good practice are emulated over a wider area.

Whose housewifely virtues?

Housewife, formerly an ordinary, no-nonsense word, is now tangled up in value-judgement. Currently, it seems to have two meanings: as applied to a woman it is a term of abuse; witness the way EEC Ministers spat it out at Mrs Thatcher, who was merely trying to stop them throwing money at anything that moved. Housewife in their terms means somebody (a female somebody) of mean spirit, a nit-picking, argumentative, obstinate shrew. Funny, a few years ago that was just what people meant when they denounced somebody (again, a female somebody) for being a feminist.

Call a man a housewife and the word takes on a pretty shine. It was used in the defence of Thomas Corlett, the 58-year-old civil servant found guilty last week of the manslaughter of his wife. Reports of his housewifely traits are almost breathless with admiration: "Corlett was like a housewife with a



PENNY PERRICK

craving for perfection. A pent-up rage built up in him over his wife's untidiness." Housewife, as applied to a man, means a long-suffering creature who has the misfortune to be married to a slut.

The Corlett case is yet another tragic example of the well-known fact that opposites don't only attract, they magnetize. Although it was quite surprising to learn that Mr Corlett strangled his wife because she put the mustard in the wrong place, it was no surprise at all to hear that he was for ever cleaning the house while she spoilt the whole effect by leaving fingernail clippings and embroidery threads lying about on the newly-vacuumed carpets.

Thus do owls marry larks, the chronically punctual hitch up with the chronically tardy and those who wish to spend long holidays baking in the sun fall in love with those who want to go fell-walking in the rain. All these are things that should, and could, be laughed off with a tolerant shrug but are the cause of day-in, day-out bickering.

The song "They Can't Take That Away From Me" has it all wrong. "The way you wear your hat, the way you sip your tea", are seldom a source of delight in real life. The way one partner in a marriage dons a plastic rain hat at the first sign of cloudy skies, and the way the other partner leaves his teacup on top of the dishwasher instead of inside it, produces mayhem, if not murder. Unfortunately, we are too thrilled to discover a mutual passion for Flaubert, identical views on educational policy and a shared hatred of modern architecture, to pay much attention to the little

daily disturbances of man that will eventually bring tears before bedtime.

To return to Mr and Mrs Corlett, I cannot be the first to notice that a man has only to say "something snapped" for all to be forgiven, or almost forgiven, for Judge Butler QC sounded quite apologetic at handing out a lenient three-year custodial sentence on the housewifely Mr Corlett.

It wouldn't have made any difference had Mrs Corlett been the one who was always washing the curtains and Mr Corlett had left his dirty shaving-water in the basin. If her houseproud ways had caused something to snap it would have been an equally light sentence with time off for good behaviour. It seems that a woman, whether slattern or perfectionist, is always "asking for it". And were she to be the one to kill her spouse on the grounds that something snapped, the judicial view would surely be that hanging was too good for her.

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dia 4: 200kHz/1500m: VHF 92-95: LBC: 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8: BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9;

Labour set to fight Tory reforms in education

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday acknowledged the importance of education in the new Parliament by announcing an expanded front-bench team to oppose the massive programme of reforms that has been outlined by the Government.

Mr Jack Straw, Labour's chief education spokesman, will be supported by three colleagues, rather than two as in the last Parliament. They are Mr Derek Fatchett, who will have responsibility for the secondary and tertiary sectors, Mrs Ann Clywd, pre-school and primary, and Mr Andrew Bennett, higher education.

The Treasury team, headed by Mr John Smith, in which Mr Chris Smith, the left-wing MP for Islington and Finsbury, is a newcomer, is also expanded from four to five.

Discontinuing MPs who have been whips and those who have lost and then regained their seats since 1979, there

Full Government list... Page 5

are 18 new names in the final list of frontbenchers, which the Labour leader has drawn up to reflect the balance of opinion in his party and reward hard-working young backbenchers in an attempt to sharpen the attack on the Government's policies.

It includes seven women and Mrs Clywd will also join forces with Miss Jo Richardson, the Shadow Cabinet member responsible for women's matters.

Home Affairs: Rt Hon Roy Hattersley; Robin Robbett, Ann Taylor, Stuart Randall.

Trade and Industry: Bryan Gould; Tony Blair, Dick Caborn, Austin Mitchell, Roger Siot.

Energy: John Prescott; Ted Rowlands, Alex Eadie.

Employment: Michael Meacher; Barry Sheerman, Clare Short, Gavin Strang.

Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: Rt Hon Gerald Kauf-

man; George Robertson, Donald Anderson, George Foulkes.

Treasury and Economic Affairs: Rt Hon John Smith; Stuart Holland, Nick Brown, John Marek, Chris Smith.

Defence and Disarmament and Arms Control: Rt Hon Denzil Davies; Sean Hughes, Martin O'Neill, Allan Rogers.

Transport: Bob Hughes; Peter Snape, Tony Lloyd.

Health and Social Security: Robin Cook; Harriet Harman (Health), Margaret Beckett (Social Security), Tom Clarke (Personal Social Services).

Scotland: Donald Dewar; Norman Hogg, John Maxton, John Home Robertson.

Leader of the House and Campaigns Co-ordinator: Frank Dobson; Bruce Grocott.

Chief Secretary to the Treasury: Gordon Brown.

Environment: Dr John Cunningham; Clive Soley (Housing), Jeff Rooker (Local Govt), Roland Boyes (Inner Cities), Allan Roberts (Environment, Protection and Development), Rt Hon Dennis Howell (Sport).

Women: Jo Richardson; Ann Clywd.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs: Dr David Clark; Ron Davies, Dr Norman Godman.

Education: Jack Straw; Derek Fatchett (Secondary and Tertiary), Andrew Bennett (Higher Education), Ann Clywd (Pre-school and Primary).

Wales: Rt Hon Alan Williams; Roy Hughes.

Northern Ireland: Kevin McNamara; Jim Marshall, Arts: Mark Fisher.

Development and Co-operation: Joan Lester.

Disabled People: Rt Hon Alf Morris.

Legal Affairs: Rt Hon John Morris QC; John Fraser.

Science and Technology: Dr Jeremy Bray.

Family harmony in an English garden



Off duty: Andre Previn, principal conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, with his wife, Heather, and son, Lukas, aged three, in the grounds of his 17th Century home near Reigate, Surrey, where he is on duty for 20 years. When he is on duty, Mr Previn is recording the nine Beethoven and four Brahms symphonies, which he expects will take a year to complete. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

BA and B-Cal appeal for 'unhindered' merger

Continued from page 1

1986, it is unlikely to make enough to afford the fleet of aircraft it will need in the future.

Sir Adam Thomson, B-Cal chairman, had set a target of at least £30 million profit for the current financial year, but it now seems certain that this will fall short by about £10 million.

The airlines will jointly say that only 34 per cent of all

passengers who pass through the two terminals at Gatwick and Heathrow will fly with the merged airline.

But perhaps most persuasively of all B-Cal and BA will point out that the proposed merger, far from limiting competition, will actually help smaller airlines to enter the big international markets by removing the long-running battle between B-Cal and BA which dominated all licence applications in the past.

It is still unclear how B-Cal will operate under British Airways' dominance. Lord King has promised that the airline will remain independent, but as one airline expert said yesterday: "Hitler said that in 1939 about Czechoslovakia."

The move by BA to take over B-Cal began in early June when BA's chief executive, Sir Colin Marshall, heard rumours that B-Cal was talking to a number of European

airlines about a possible merger.

He made a low key approach to officials of B-Cal and followed that with a meeting involving Sir Adam for the first time at the end of June. Lord King remained aloof, giving advice by telephone from his home in Warrnaby, Leicestershire.

Following that meeting, bankers were called in and throughout last Wednesday they thrashed out the merger

details, which were to be based on that day's share price.

It is thought probable that Sir Adam, who is now 61, will continue to run B-Cal as a separate organization with only its headquarters at Heathrow until he reaches retirement age in 3½ years time.

Then it is almost certain that the independent airline will disappear completely and become absorbed in British Airways.

Soviet goods called 'terrible'

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

The eminent Soviet economist, Professor Abel Aganbegyan, has described the quality of many Soviet-manufactured goods as "terrible", and has disclosed that more than 2,500 fires in Moscow residential properties each year were caused by faulty television sets.

In an interview published in the youth magazine *Ogonyok* at the weekend, Professor Aganbegyan — regarded by many as the architect of Mr Gorbachev's reform programme — said that poor quality was the chief affliction of the Soviet industry today.

In the 1950s, he said, Soviet television sets and refrigerators had lasted 20 years or more without going wrong. They might not have been stylish, but they were serviceable and durable and valued as such abroad.

Now, Professor Aganbegyan said, Soviet exports of manufactured goods were falling from year to year. Many countries had gone so far as to ban imports of the new Soviet Volga car — and he did not blame them. It met none of the contemporary requirements for safety, anti-pollution standards, fuel economy and comfort.

If this had been the old Volga, it might have been understandable, but this was the new updated version.

It was no good for Soviet people to complain that Western charges of poor quality were simply attempts to belittle Soviet achievements. The Soviet Union could not hold its own in world markets and it had to recognize that.

Professor Aganbegyan, called for firm action including financial sanctions against producers of shoddy goods.

The same day as his remarks appeared, it was announced that the experimental system of quality control introduced in some factories at the beginning of the year was to be extended from 1988 to encompass all car factories and producers of other consumer goods.

Under this system, quality control inspectors are sent to factories to check standards at each stage of production and validate official output figures.

The inspectors are empowered to reject goods which do not come up to standard, and the enterprise has to pay for substandard goods.

One way of doing this is to deduct money from workers' wage packets. There have already been reports of ill-feeling among workers who have lost up to 30 per cent of their pay under the new system.

So far, however, progress in improving the quality and selection of manufactured goods has been slow.

The economic results for the first half of 1987 which were published yesterday show that while industrial growth in general has met the target of 3.5 per cent for the six-month period, there were still serious problems with supplies of consumer goods and food.

Top names in racing face tax inquiry

Continued from page 1

Among the trainers visited was Mr Cecil, who later told racing journalists that the tax investigators had made a full search of his house, including his daughter's bedroom.

Spokesmen for Mr Harwood and Major Hern also confirmed that they had been visited by the taxmen, but said nothing further had occurred.

Mr John Dunlop, who trains at Arundel, West Sussex, told *The Times*: "They had a look at my affairs and found nothing at all. As far as I know they have finished with me."

Most of the leading jockeys would say nothing about the

inquiry but Willie Carson said from his home in Gloucestershire: "Yes, I have seen the Customs and Excise men. They dealt with the VAT. The Inland Revenue were dealing with the tax. Since interviewing me, they have been dealing with my accountant."

Both the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise have powers to "compound", which means that, if undeclared payments are found to have been made, they can make deals with individuals.

One condition, generally demanded by people making such payments and generally accepted by the tax authorities, is that the deals shall be given no publicity.

Tighter security for Iranians

Continued from page 1

exhaust pipe of his red Vauxhall Nova. It detonated at midday on Saturday 300 yards from his Kensington home as he was driving to his office in west London.

Scotland Yard has appealed to anyone who might have seen any suspicious activity around the car, which was parked on Bishop King's Road from Thursday morning until Saturday, to come forward. It is also keen to question the driver of a green saloon car seen driving away from the scene of the blast.

A hitherto unknown group calling itself the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to a

Western news agency. It is not clear, however, whether detectives have identified the attackers.

Last year the son of an anti-Khomeini actor was killed in Kensington when a bomb exploded in his father's video shop. Police are still wanting to question an Iran Air security guard who disappeared within hours of that attack.

Following Saturday's bombing, Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, the former Iranian Prime Minister who is now the Namir leader in Paris, accused "government-trained gangsters from Tehran" of carrying out the attack and called on the West to stop arms sales to Iran.

"As far as Namir is con-

cerned, Khomeini's thugs make a great mistake if they think they can terrorize us into silence," said Dr Bakhtiar, who accused Tehran of going "beyond the pale of the international community".

In particular, he called on Britain to close down the office of the National Iranian Oil Company in Victoria Street, central London, from where "Khomeini's men do their international shopping for weapons supplies".

Special branch detectives were yesterday advising the dissident Iranian community to be on the look out for more attacks, while officers were searching the vehicles and homes of some prominent anti-Khomeini leaders for more bombs.

Thatcher in arms talks appeal to Gorbachov

Continued from page 1

examination of how it should be set up. The Prime Minister has made it clear repeatedly that the conference would provide a background framework for an attempted settlement, without having a negotiating role.

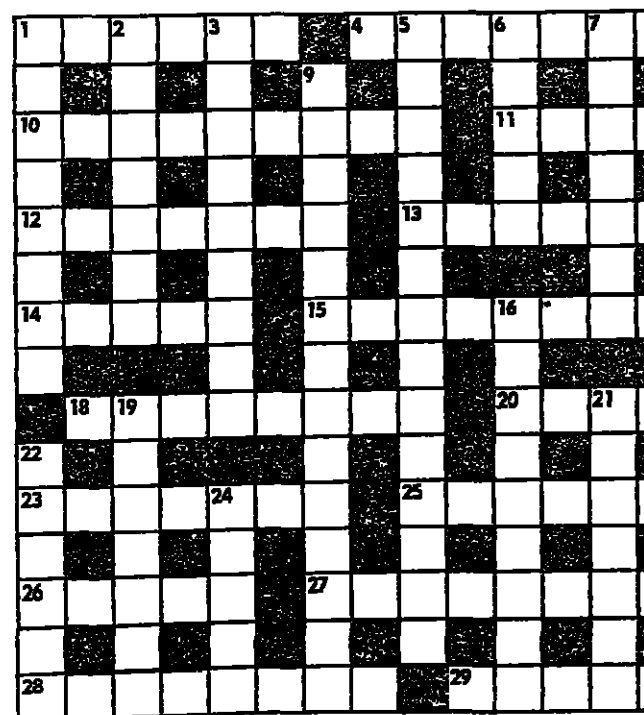
She accepted that Syria would be involved in bilateral negotiations with Israel. But Britain is not ready to restore diplomatic relations with Syria until it does more to cut links with terrorism.

Mrs Thatcher believes that the resolution prepared by the five permanent members of

the UN Security Council for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war could lead to a wider initiative. Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher agreed on Friday that there should be an arms embargo imposed on either country if it refused a UN call for a ceasefire.

Mrs Thatcher was given an early warning in Jamaica on Saturday that she faces a renewed controversy over sanctions for South Africa at the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver in October. Mr Edward Seaga, the Jamaican Prime Minister, who is politically sympathetic with Mrs Thatcher, clarified their differences on the issue.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,413



- ACROSS
- The food's about gone (6).
 - The woman produced eggs found in a river (8).
 - Advertising for travel (9).
 - Taking a little rest as tea is prepared shows sense (5).
 - Excel in public work (7).
 - One holding on — it appears to be a bloomer (7).
 - Scooped at in an evening of poetry (3).
 - Sneer and maybe get caught (8).
 - A bed-maker, perhaps in the nursery (6).
 - Doctor an animal and cover (5).
 - A crawler shows anger about English exercises (7).
 - The current recession (3-4).
 - He that will not apply new remedies must expect new — (Bacon) (5).
 - Points put to learned characters in the Lake District (9).
- DOWN
- He may well upbraid the salesman, a traveller (8).
 - Suck out for a scheme (7).
 - Cui, or the ends get tangled (9).
 - They took down in the mouth, and often give people the needle (6,8).
 - Much too heartless for a game (3).
 - Encourage to take the air? (7).
 - A team quite possibly cross one (6).
 - Natural concern has no effect on the principal (6,8).
 - Could be a near-bald star (9).
 - Housing for male adults in principle (6).
 - Choose a quiet spot (7).
 - In a football crowd it means trouble (7).
 - The Quaker allowed to pass by the guard (6).
 - Ben is resolved to become a writer (5).

Concise crossword, page 9

WEATHER

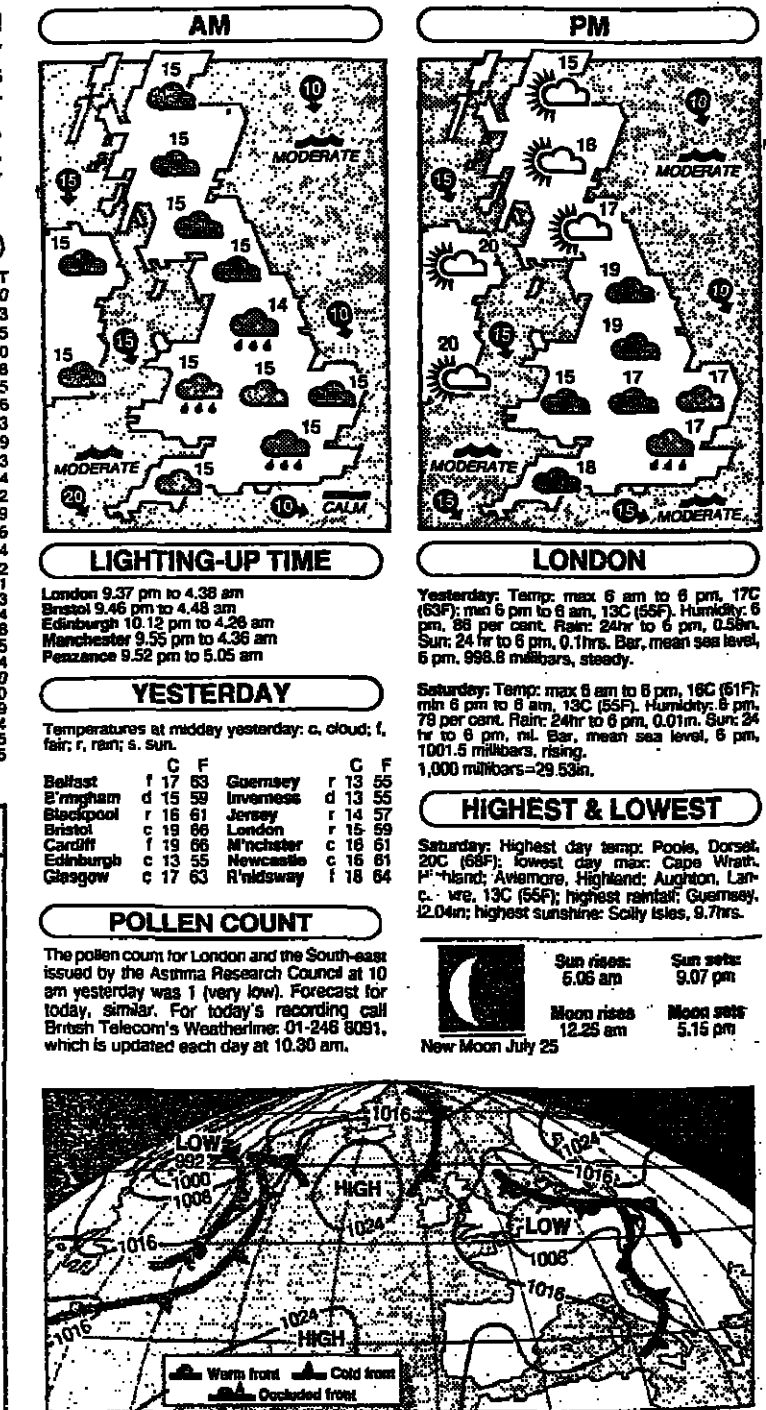
General situation: Low pressure over south-east England will continue to move east. Many districts will have a cloudy start with rain in some places in the south. All areas will become brighter as the day progresses with sunny periods more likely in the north and west. Scotland will be mostly dry, but over England and Wales there will be a fair number of showers, which will become heavy in central, southern and eastern districts of England. Winds will be north to north-west moderate to fresh. Rather cool, maximum temperatures between 15C (59F) and 19C (66F). Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Showers in the east, but drying out in the west.

ABROAD			
MIDDAY	C	F	WIND
Algeria	29	84	SE 10
Alexandria	28	82	SE 10
Amman	31	88	SE 10
Athens	31	88	SE 10
Bahrain	37	99	SE 10
Barcelona	28	82	SE 10
Bombay	31	88	SE 10
Buenos Aires	21	70	SE 10
Burma	26	79	SE 10
Calcutta	26	79	SE 10
Cairo	29	84	SE 10
Canton	29	84	SE 10
Cebu	29	84	SE 10
Colon	29	84	SE 10
Hankow	29	84	SE 10
Hong Kong	29	84	SE 10
Kobe	29	84	SE 10
London	15	59	SE 10
Lyons	15	59	SE 10
Manila	29	84	SE 10
Medan	29	84	SE 10
Meerut	29	84	SE 10
Mumbai	29	84	SE 10
Nagasaki	29	84	SE 10
Osaka	29	84	SE 10
Paris	15	59	SE 10
Rangoon	29	84	SE 10
San Francisco	15	59	SE 10
Singapore	29	84	SE 10
Sourabaya	29	84	SE 10
Taipei	29	84	SE 10
Tokyo	29	84	SE 10
Yokohama	29	84	SE 10

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 17,412 will appear next Saturday

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1463.9 (+22.9)FT-SE 100
1832.8 (+24.5)Bargains
40150 (34168)USM (Datastream)
141.58 (+0.44)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.5185 (+0.0065)W German mark
2.7424 (-0.0261)Trade-weighted
68.4 (-0.1)

US NOTEBOOK

Economic
figures
knock the
optimismFrom Maxwell Newton
New York

During the past week the "consensus" optimism about the prospects for the US economy took its worst hammering so far this year.

Retail sales, after adjustment for inflation, remained flat in June, having fallen more than 1 per cent from the February level. Inflation-adjusted retail sales were hardly changed from the level of May 1986.

Consumers are very wary of buying anything, particularly cars. For 1987 a whole domestic car sales will do well to reach 7 million units, a decline of 13 per cent from 8 million in 1986.

Business sales were unchanged in May from the March level — but stocks rose about 7 per cent a year over the two-month period.

Real money growth continues to be zero or negative. In June, real M2 fell again, and it is lower than in November last year. Invariably over the past 20 years, a move into negative territory by real M2 has been followed by recession.

Industrial production rose a tiny 0.2 per cent in June, while the industrial capacity utilization rate was unchanged. These figures were also below "consensus" estimates. Housing starts in June fell to the lowest level since August 1984 and recorded the fourth successive monthly fall.

After a terrible lurch on Wednesday, on the occasion of widespread disappointment with the \$14.4 billion May trade deficit, the dollar staged a brilliant recovery on Thursday and Friday. Favourable fundamentals once again imposed themselves. These include the reversal of the massive global short dollar positions built up during the March-April dollar crisis, and continuing evidence of US monetary restriction.

By Friday, the dollar was at or above the levels of March 13, the last Friday of dollar stability before the crisis. The September mark was 54.04 cents (\$1=DM1.85) against 54.3 on March 13. The September yen was 0.6638 of a cent (\$=¥150.6) against 0.66 on March 16.

Despite this strong short-term dollar recovery, bond yields were still about 100-115 basis points above the yields applicable on March 13. Fears of inflation, of a Gulf flare-up, and of the losses already on the books of many traders and money managers continue to dog the bond market.

It is probable that only unequivocal evidence of recession will promote a revival of the bond market. Such evidence continues to accumulate, as the facts about the month of June, released last week, fully attest.

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320,000 fail
in BAA rushShares scaled down
to maximum of 100

By Ray Heath

More than 320,000 applicants for shares in BAA will be left out of the issue as a result of the Government's decision to weight allocations heavily in favour of the smaller investor.

The strength of demand will also mean that only the higher bids made for the shares being offered under tender have a good chance of succeeding.

On Saturday, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, announced that all applications for 1,000 or more shares in BAA would be rejected, and those asking for fewer, down to the minimum application of 150 shares, would be allocated only 100.

Despite the rejection of large applications, the company will still move into the private sector with well over 2 million shareholders, even before the results of the tender element in the hybrid issue are known on Wednesday.

The heavy scaling down indicates that the Government had to take drastic action to avoid subjecting the issue to a politically embarrassing ballot, which

would have denied even more applicants a share in BAA, the former British Airports Authority.

The final count showed 2.47 million applications had been put in for the 260 million shares offered at the fixed price of 245p. The total demand was for 2,135 million shares — an oversubscription of around ten times, after employees' allocations are taken into account.

Around 87 per cent of the applications — or 2,150,000 — were for fewer than 1,000 shares, so more than 320,000 prospective shareholders will receive none.

The scaling down at BAA is the heaviest in any of the Government's big privatizations. The cut-off point for applications of 1,000 or above is much lower than in the British Airways, British Gas, British Telecom or Rolls-Royce issues.

The elimination of large requests for BAA shares could fuel institutional demand for the shares, and boost the premium over the issue price

when dealings start a week tomorrow. In the grey market, the shares were trading at 45p above the issue price on Friday. Despite this, the relatively small cash profit that can be realized on 100 shares after dealings costs could limit sales by the public.

Placings with institutions have already accounted for 115 million of the 300 million shares being sold, and they are expected to have made up the majority of the applications for the 125 million shares being sold by tender.

The tender issue was oversubscribed five times but the basis of allocation will not be announced until Wednesday.

There is no striking price in the tender. Allocations will be made on the basis of the highest bid downwards until the available shares are exhausted. If the average bid were 280p, the tender element would realize £350 million — £44 million more than if the 125 million shares had been sold at the fixed price.

Morgan Grenfell lined
up as takeover target

By Our City Staff

Morgan Grenfell is now top of the City hit-list of merchant banks likely to be on the receiving end of a takeover bid. The takeover talk has grown since last week's hectic activity in the sector.

The bank has been regarded as vulnerable since it was rocked by its involvement in the Guinness affair. Market men have been repeating earlier speculation that Lloyds Bank is preparing to make an offer.

A Lloyds spokesman said yesterday that the bank never commented on market rumours, but added that its role as a bidder for Morgan Grenfell had been suggested in the past.

Despite the lack of comment, City observers are pointing to a number of significant elements which make a bid likely

Lloyds remains without a securities arm, although that is not necessarily a bad thing, as the Midland has found.

The arrival of Mr Robert Holmes a Court as a 5 per cent shareholder through Dewey Warren, the insurance broker he effectively controls, is also expected to concentrate the minds of potential Morgan bidders.

The revelation of Mr Holmes a Court's involvement sent Morgan Grenfell shares up 53p to 540p on Friday. More action can be expected this week.

Another 2.7 per cent stake in Morgan Grenfell has been taken by the American banker and securities house Shearson Lehman. A key 20 per cent is held by the insurance group Willis Faber, which is being tipped as a willing seller.

Securing the backing of these blocks would provide a powerful launching pad for a bid. Analysts say the choice facing Sir Jeremy Morse, Lloyds' chairman, this week, is whether to take on Morgan Grenfell, which would probably lead to the departure of recently appointed chief executive Mr John Craven, or to renew last year's bid for Standard Chartered Bank.

The freeze on renewing its bid ended on July 12.

That would mean taking on the white knights who helped to beat off the last Lloyds attempt — Sir YK Pao of Hong Kong, Mr Holmes a Court and Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat, who together control 40 per cent of Standard's shares. Mr Holmes a Court has also recently been appointed deputy chairman of Standard.

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Bow Group
plea for
more help

By Colin Narbrough

A paper issued today by the Bow Group, a Conservative policy forum, calls for tax breaks to encourage big business to become "corporate adventurers" providing direct help to small firms.

Mr Nicholas Panes, the chief executive of Johnston Development Capital who wrote the paper, envisages big companies investing funds and expertise in joint research and development projects in return for minority shareholdings and relief on corporation tax.

He expects the scheme, a corporate version of the existing Business Expansion Scheme, to encourage joint ventures between companies and universities, spread venture capital more widely and speed up the access of larger firms to new ideas.

A Tax Stimulus for Corporate Venturing — A Catalyst for British Enterprise. Available from the Bow Group, 240 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT, price £5.

Clayhithe plans to
reverse into Betec

By Cliff Feltham

A few important deals could transform the fortunes of Phoxax (London), the camera importing firm which suspended dealings in its shares on Friday.

The deals would also mark a significant step forward in the plans of Clayhithe, the company's leading shareholder, run by Mr John Jones and Mr John Heywood.

They are involved in reversing Clayhithe into Betec, the quoted company, where they also own almost 30 per cent of the shares, to create a new investment group valued at about £25 million.

The Clayhithe team believes it has the skill to take full, neglected companies and give them a new direction. Phoxax, which is about to expand outside its traditional business, is an example.

Once the work is complete, the team spins off the companies.

Mr Jones, best known for revitalizing Brent Chemicals before starting Clayhithe in 1980, said: "We want to go in

alongside existing management. "We are not company doctors or consultants because we actually put our own money in. We like to buy a stake big enough not to be ignored. We do not take stakes in lots of companies like venture capitalists in the hopes that one of them will pay off."

Betec, a rivet manufacturer which was called Bifurcated Engineering, was losing £1 million a year when Clayhithe moved in and changed the management. The company made £1.4 million last year.

The jewel in the Betec crown is prime residential land at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, which is being sold for housebuilding and is likely to produce a steady income for the next few years.

Clayhithe uncovered another property-rich situation at Early's of Witney, the blanket manufacturer, where it acquired almost 30 per cent for £1 million in 1984. The holding is now worth £2.4 million.



Straight down the fairway: Tony Holden of ENG at a promotion at Wentworth golf course

The gold in roadshows

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Promotional roadshows are no longer just for political parties during general elections but are used increasingly by companies to promote products and services, says Mr Tony Holden, whose ENG has seen 75 per cent growth recently in roadshow demand.

He estimates roadshow spending has reached up to £15 million a year. The essence of a roadshow promotion is its portability, with

props — including sophisticated screen and slide presentation equipment — transported by trucks.

Asda, the Leeds superstore chain, has taken an ENG roadshow to 16 locations demonstrating foods and fashions.

Racal Redac, part of Racal and a specialist in computer-aided design and manufacture, has just taken the roadshow route to top golf

clubs, including some on the Continent, to attract company decision-makers.

Mr Holden said: "Racal decided on a golf theme, offering a day out at courses like Wentworth Park and Moor Park. It is quite a common to listen to well-known guest speakers (Mr Freddie Trueman, the cricketer, was one), have a round of golf and lunch as well as seeing the company's presentation."

Guinness
team still
waiting to
see Ward

By Lawrence Lever

The Department of Trade inspectors investigating the Guinness takeover of Distillers have so far failed to set up an interview with the former Guinness director Mr Thomas Ward.

Negotiations to arrange a meeting between the inspectors and Mr Ward have been in progress for several months, but Mr Ward's American lawyers have been unable to agree terms for a meeting. Mr Ward has not given any written evidence either.

Mr Ward, who was ordered by the High Court on Friday to return £5.2 million which he was paid by Guinness, is a key witness because he was one of the three Guinness directors who ran the bid for Distillers.

However, sections of the inspectors' preliminary findings have been sent to key witnesses whom they have criticized. Last week, Mr Francis Maude, the DTI junior minister, said the law required those giving evidence to be shown any criticism of their behaviour.

He added that "the inspectors are still inspecting" but they were also "moving ahead rapidly." Mr Maude did not know when the report would be completed but added it would not be published until there was no risk of prejudicing any possible criminal proceedings.

Mr Ward instructed his solicitors on Friday to appeal against the High Court decision ordering the return of the £5.2 million.

Parts of the court order take immediate effect, however, and Mr Ward's solicitors will today send £2 million, which Mr Ward placed on deposit with them, to the Guinness solicitors, Herbert Smith.

Further inquiries are to be made this week about a \$90,000 boat which Mr Ward has purchased. Guinness claims that he used part of the £5.2 million to buy the boat.

This is denied by Mr Ward and on Friday Guinness failed to secure an injunction preventing him disposing of the boat.

Lawrence Prust, should be capable of at least \$8.5 million in the current year.

Elsewhere in the world of computers, Task Force, which supplies computer personnel to companies, pleased the market with news of a joint company formed with Hogan Systems UK, the software house. The new company, Hogan Task Force, will supply a package of software and computer personnel to finance houses. Mr Tony Martin, Task Force's chairman, reckons the market could be worth several million pounds and hopes to capture a large slice of it.

USM prices, page 20

Hogg to
draw up
battle
lines

By Our City Staff

The battle by Hogg Robinson, the insurance, travel and financial services group, against the £282 million bid from the Trustee Savings Bank will be taken into the City this week.

Mr Albert Wheway, Hogg chairman, said yesterday that the TSB bid unveiled on Friday resembled BTR's bid for Pilkington and would be fought on similar lines.

He said: "We have spent time and effort developing this business, and we don't want to see it snatched away for 600p a share in cash." A meeting to plan defence strategy is to be held today. The company then aims to meet institutions and analysts to explain its position, and its own plans for de-merging the group, before sending out a defence.

Mr Wheway is strongly supported in his battle by Mr Brian Perry, who runs Hogg Robinson's travel business. TSB's principal target, TSB would sell the insurance brokerage to Dewey Warren Holdings, in which Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Group has a 42 per cent stake.

Mr Perry said yesterday the TSB cash bid was much too low. He added: "With tax payable, it is insufficient for the shareholders. After the de-merger we would be much better value for them."

Mr Perry refused to comment on his own position if TSB won control of the travel division, but said he was keen to follow an independent route, and to see shareholders approve the de-merger at a meeting next Monday.

Mr Wheway said de-merger was obviously a good idea for Hogg Robinson — as stock market reaction to it had confirmed — but it was a question of who did the de-merging.

London Fox
starts
option trading

London Fox, the renamed and revamped London Commodity Exchange, today takes an important step in its drive for new and higher volume business when it starts trading in options on its cocoa, coffee and sugar contracts.

Its affiliate, the International Petroleum Exchange, with which it shares St Katharine Dock premises, is simultaneously launching an option on its gas oil contract.

Options, which give the buyer the right but no obligation to trade, carry minimum downside risk. London Fox has a target of 30 members.

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on
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Wednesday, July 22 from 10am to 8pm
Thursday, July 23 from 10am to 4pm

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Centre)

Swinging Harmony talks of more pubs

By Michael Clark

Harmony Leisure Group, the pub and restaurant chain operator, hit the acquisition trail last week and virtually doubled its size after buying 11 public houses from the Wiltshire Brewery for £6.1 million cash.

Harmony now owns 30 pubs stretching from Wiltshire to Essex and is already negotiating to buy still more. Mr Stanley Lever, its chairman, says: "This deal now gives us the clout to obtain more pubs from the breweries."

The company's share price ended the week at 69p, exactly three times the 23p a share at which it was floated in December.

Harmony made pretax profits last year of £260,000 and analysts say that could rise to £500,000 this year and to £800,000 next, helped by a full year's contribution from the Wiltshire pubs.

Elsewhere in the USM, Mr Le But, the South Vietnamese chairman and founder of Orchid Technology, a Silicon Valley computer company, breezed into London on Friday from California.

His visit was to assure Phillips & Drew, his stockbroker, that Orchid would meet its forecast of \$6.5 million for the year to June 30 — something which will come as a welcome relief to those fund managers who decided to invest in the shares when they

USM REVIEW

were placed on the USM in April at 106p, valuing the company at almost £27 million. Some at the time had doubts about the wisdom of such an investment after an earlier flotation in January had to be pulled.

Mr Bui, whose personal stake was worth £14 million when the company made its debut, claims some of the institutions failed to understand what the business was really about.

Most of those doubts have vanished, with the shares finally starting to move and closing on Friday 6p higher at a new peak of 141p.

Orchid designs, develops and manufactures hardware and software to improve the performance of IBM personal computers. This includes providing a bigger memory and increasing its speed while supplying other functions such as improved graphics. This is a growth industry where Orchid is taking full advantage. When IBM launched its new PC — the PS 2 — Orchid was the first company in the race to produce a new range of compatible accessories. The operation took less than two months.

Mr Bui says: "There is now every indication we will meet our forecast." The group last year made \$1.7 million and, according to brokers like

Plant breeding sows seeds of change in farm business

Breeding plants for seeds used to be an art but is now definitely a science. Many multinationals have identified this skill as one to be added to their other talents.

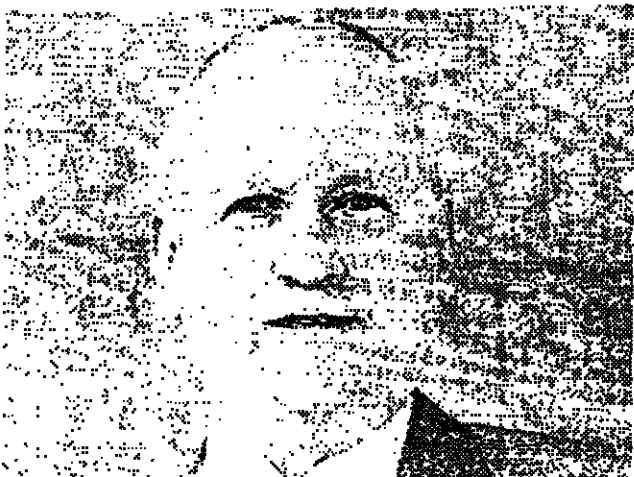
By adopting a scientific approach, less is left to chance making it possible regularly to produce good plant varieties. Given the time taken to develop a strong strain, combined with its relatively short life, it is crucial to invest in the operation to maintain market share.

Suitable expansion opportunities are few and far between but the Government's sale of the Plant Breeding Institute in Cambridge and the National Seed Development Organisation, its marketing body, has aroused considerable interest. The PBI is a leading player in the British market but has yet to take its skills abroad.

Of the shortlisted bidders, the industrial giants Imperial Chemical Industries and Unilever are joined by the smaller but not unimpressive Booker. Leaving aside the problem of price — the bigger companies may try to throw their financial weight about and pay towards the top end of the £30 million to £70 million estimated price — each bidder has different characteristics to offer.

ICI, capitalized at nearly £10 billion, is well ensconced in agribusiness. Mr Denis Henderson, its new chairman, is keen to build up value added parts of the group. ICI's agricultural activities account for 17 per cent of turnover but in 1986 operating profits contributed only 1 per cent of the total compared with 20 per cent in 1985.

ICI aims to build a £200



Denis Henderson, ICI chairman, keen to add to the group

million plant breeding operation by the end of the decade and to treble its size by 2000 so has been spending heavily.

In 1985, it paid \$60 million (£37.26 million) for Garst, the US seed company. This was followed by the £5 million purchase of Sinclair McGill, a British seed producer, while last month, ICI got SES, a Belgian seed breeder, for £93 million.

But there may be a potential conflict for ICI as its seed business grows. Producing hardy seeds resistant to pests, disease and weather will reduce the use of fertilizers and other additives. This conflict could interfere with the group's commercial decision making and the development of the business.

Customers may also prefer to select smaller specialized suppliers rather than satisfy all their needs from one source.

But ICI has an established presence overseas and considerable financial strength to develop the Plant Breeding Institute's business in international markets. It is committed to a £17 million

new research facility and is budgeting to spend £10 million annually on plant breeding research and development.

The "small is beautiful" candidate is Booker, capitalized at £650 million. It is active in plant breeding and more than half of its business is genetics oriented.

PBI has an 86 per cent share of the important winter wheat market where Booker is not represented, having instead a useful presence in spring barley, grasses, legumes and beet.

Booker also has opportunities in Europe to market the PBI's skills to a wider audience. Booker is cash rich but is expanding other parts of its business and has not the same financial muscle as the others. Adding PBI and NSDO would make plant breeding account for at least 10 per cent of the group. Booker, therefore, may have to adopt a more pragmatic approach towards achieving the short-term return on its investment and meeting the R&D budget.

For Unilever, however, buying PBI and NSDO would

be its first large move in this field although it is active in tissue culture through its involvement in oil palm cloning. It also has a British animal feed and agricultural trading operation.

In 1986, Unilever's agribusinesses accounted for 4 per cent of turnover and 3 per cent of operating profits. Capitalized at £5.6 billion, the group has a growing R&D budget which in 1986 was more than £300 million.

Unilever has closed the gap between the agricultural and food sciences so there is potential cross fertilization of skills between Unilever and the plant breeding companies.

As a new addition to Unilever, the plant breeding operations would have some independent status. This would be harder to preserve if the activities were integrated into a group with established plant breeding operations such as Booker. Indeed, since one of the unsuccessful early bids was a management buyout there appears to be an underlying desire within the PBI and NSDO to remain autonomous.

Unilever also has an international presence which could be successfully exploited as long as this was not at the expense of the British part of the plant breeding business.

The details of the bids are cloaked in secrecy but the Government should not drag its heels for long. Whatever the interest shown by these companies in what is essentially an academic field shows that things have come a long way since the days of the Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel and his peas.

Alexandra Jackson

APPOINTMENTS

CGA top team in reshuffle

CGA Financial Services: Mr Ronald Denham becomes chairman, Mr Stuart Goldsmith is made deputy chairman, Mr Keith Owen is made managing director and Mr Victor Harvey, Mr Marcus Egerton, Mr Colin Studd, Mr Robin Hunter and Mr Timothy de Salis join the board.

Tricentrol: Mr PM Smith and Mr GS Miller join the board.

The Rank Organisation: Mr Nigel Turnbull becomes finance director.

Dowry Group Services: Mr CW Daves joins as executive director.

Eurolas: Mr Tom Seymour is made managing director.

Garnett Keeler Public Relations: Mr Robert Muirgavin joins the board.

A Caird & Sons: Mr Brian Masterson is appointed an executive director.

Costain Civil Engineering: Mr AJ Franklin is made managing director.

AK International: Mr Peter Stuart Anderson joins the board as vice-chairman.

Portfolio Administration: Mr Terry Forward joins the board.

Bunge & Co: Mr John Paton and Mr Bob Stokell are appointed directors.

Metestates: Mr David Hellwell is made a director.

Maybox Group: Mr David Potter joins the board.

Price Waterhouse: Mr Colin Brown has been appointed director of audit and accounting services.

County NatWest: Mr Pierre Esteve becomes a director.

Authority Investments: Mr Jim Dwyers joins the board as group finance director.

RESULTS

TODAY — Interims: Charterhall, Final: Air Group, Calor Group, Philip Harris Holdings, Sunlife, Speakman, Watergate International Holdings.

TOMORROW — Interims: Bensons Crisps, Temple Bar Investment Trust, Throgmorton USM Trust, Final: Barbour Index Creighton Laboratories, Fleming Technology Investment Trust, Heston Holdings, William Ransom & Son.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Allied Textile Companies, Bank Leumi (UK), Fleming Fledgling Investment Trust, Final: Arlen, Bepak, Border Television, Brasway, Menver-Swain.

THURSDAY — Interims: Aaronson Bros, Abbey Panels Investments (expected on July 24), Derby Trust, Edinburgh American Assets Trust, Elandrand Gold Mining, First Leisure Corp, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, Green Property, Romney Trust, South African Land & Exploration, Southvaal Holdings, Transvaal Gold Mining, Vast Reef Exploration & Mining, Western Deep Levels, Final: Associated Furniture Holdings, Black Arrow Group, Boscombe Property, British Bloodstock Agency, BTS Group, Dee Corporation, Elbief, Stanley Leisure Organisation, FH Tomkins.

FRIDAY — Interims: British Kidney Patient Association Trust, Lloyds Bank, Yeoman Investment Trust, Final: J&J Dyson, Eve Construction, Mannet Holdings, William Somerville and Son.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	Yield	P/E
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	Yield	P/E
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3
200 Amersbach	184	+5	34.8	18.39	10.3	10.3

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

OTHER STERLING RATES

Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

THIRD MARKET

Capitalization	Company	Price on Friday	Weekly Change
12 70219m	Abelco Group	475	-10
6 524 108m	Abelco Group	445	+13
3 790 000m	Abelco Group	92	+14
2 712 177m	Abelco Group	135	-8
2 456 959m	Abelco Group	278	+5
2 041 200m	Abelco Group	32	+11
1 256 707m	Abelco Group	81	+14
8 294 489m	Abelco Group	83	-1
11 989 393m	Abelco Group	139	-1

GILT-EDGED

Inflation poses risk of higher interest rates

Since the Conservatives were elected in 1979, the cornerstone of their economic policy has been to reduce inflation. The eventual aim of stable prices was again emphasized in their latest election manifesto and placed at the top of economic policy objectives in the Queen's Speech. Actual price stability has always seemed distant, but with such a large majority it is inevitable that the Prime Minister will be determined to reduce inflation by a further notch from its underlying level of 4 1/2 per cent.

In our judgement, inflationary pressures in Britain, as in most countries, are clearly running in the opposite direction. The underlying rate is moving up, not down, and merely to keep inflation at its present level will be difficult. It must be stressed that this view is not based on an examination of money supply pressures. Broad money has been growing fast for a long time and is not now usable for forecasting inflation. Our analysis is based on identifiable cost pressures.

One indicator came with the publication of the June producer price figures, which showed raw material input prices rising faster than output prices for the first time since early 1985. This trend will continue and is likely to cause the annual growth rate of output prices to rise from 3.7 per cent per annum to close to 4 1/2 per cent next year. Commodity prices have risen by nearly 5 per cent since the end of February and by 17 per cent from their lows of a year ago. It is clear there will be further rises in input prices, with the annual rate growing at close to 8 per cent by the end of the year. This alone means that the Government will have difficulty even in keeping inflation at its present level.

The rise in commodity prices has much the same impact on inflation in all countries. More serious for Britain is the continued rise in wages. The latest Industrial Relations Services report shows the median level of settlements in June at 5.8 per cent, unchanged over the year. Earnings are rising even more quickly. In some sectors, notably in manufacturing, the inflationary potential has been substantially offset by a cyclical surge in productivity. Last week's figures showed that output per worker rose 7 per cent in the year to May 1987, largely because of the rapid growth of manufacturing output, now growing by 3 per cent.

Such a rate of output growth appears unsustainable in the longer term. If, as we believe, it begins to slow down over the rest of the year, the growth in productivity



it will no longer mask the excessive wage increases and there will be an upturn in unit labour costs.

It will be very difficult for profit margins to absorb the combination of rising commodity prices, firm oil prices and increases in unit labour costs, so underlying inflation is likely to rise to 5 per cent during the next 18 months unless there is government action. How will the Government react?

Earnings may be influenced by government action. Ahead of the general election, there were some relatively large public sector wage settlements, even though these have not yet come through in the figures for the public sector as a whole. In the next round we expect renewed government pressure to restrain public sector wages but, as history shows, if private sector earnings continue to grow fast, public sector wages cannot be kept down for long.

Wages in the private sector are a more important and difficult problem. The annual increase in underlying earnings has not fallen below 7 1/2 per cent and has recently drifted towards 7 3/4 per cent. This is despite unemployment being more than 10 per cent for the past three years. This buoyancy must reflect the continued rise in corporate profits, a result of six years of economic recovery. These have been further boosted by the improvement in exports as a result of the fall in sterling in 1986.

Short of a major drop in economic activity, the main instrument of the Government's anti-inflationary measures will be a high exchange rate. This would reduce the inflationary impact of worldwide increases in commodity prices and put pressure on profit margins. There must be doubt about how successful a high exchange rate would be in reducing wage inflation unless it were so high as to bring about a recession. But within this Government's economic philosophy a firm exchange rate is the most probable policy instrument.

The central question for the gilt-edged market is whether sterling can remain sufficiently firm if interest rates are only around present levels.

Experience in Britain and other developed economies suggests the impact on exchange rates of balance of payments flows has altered in recent years. In the 1960s and early 1970s current account balances were an important influence; in the mid-1970s hot money, short-term capital flows, became dominant; most recently, returns on longer-term investments, especially bonds, have become a key influence.

There is now a close correlation between short-term, daily or weekly, fluctuations in the gilt-edged market and those in other leading world bond markets. (An exception is the correlation between gilts and US Treasuries, which broke down in 1986.) Over periods of about six months the correlation between bond markets is weak, indicating the importance of domestic forces.

Recent trends in bond yield differentials, shown in the chart, indicate gilt yields have risen relative to those on US Treasuries, but that the differential is low by historical standards. Against non-US bond markets, the gilt yield differential is the lowest for more than a year and more than 80 basis points below its average of the last 2 1/2 years.

The current level of gilt-edged yields may, therefore, not be high enough to support sterling should it come under pressure. If the dollar's rally is over, the risk of sterling pressure will be reduced. But the upward inflationary trend will make the Government less willing than it was in the spring to allow interest rates to fall. Indeed, any pressure on sterling could quickly trigger a rise in interest rates.

Robert Thomas and Kevin Boakes
The authors are director of bond research and senior UK economist, respectively, at Greenwell Montagu Gilt-Edged.

COMPANY NEWS

● FLEMING OVERSEAS INVESTMENT TRUST: Total dividend 2.25p (2.75p) for the year to June 30. With figures in £000: Gross revenue 6.181 (6.199). Pretax revenue 4.602 (4.892). Earnings per share 2.27p (2.29p).

● SCOTTISH & MERCANTILE INVESTMENT: Total dividend 5p (4.5p) for the year to March 31. With figures in £000: Pretax profit 1.911 (2.014). Earnings per ordinary and "A" ordinary shares 5.21p (4.67p).

● GRAIG SHIPPING: Year to March 31. Total dividend unchanged at 15p. With figures in £000: Turnover 11,494 (5,050). Pretax profit 701 (1,362). Extraordinary dividend 132 (623) credit. Earnings per share 42p (59.10p).

● PRUDENTIAL CORPORATION: Prudential Property Services, a subsidiary, has acquired Lucas and Madley, a leading Cardiff-based estate agency, for an undisclosed consideration. This brings the total of estate agencies operated nationally by Prudential to 519.

● OODLES: The company is bidding for Dolomere on the basis of eight new Oodles ordinary shares for every 25 Dolomere ordinaries. The £1.34 million deal will be satisfied by the issue of 6,106,807 Oodles ordinary shares at 22p each. The offer is conditional on the successful conclusion of a rights issue by Oodles at 10p per share to raise £3.5 million.

● DALGETY: The company's US subsidiary has purchased Mor-Green, a Californian processor and distributor of specialty vegetables, for approximately \$6 million.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %	Base Rates %
Overnight	Overnight
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

BULLION

Gold	Gold
1 ounce	1 ounce
100 ounces	100 ounces
1 ton	1 ton

TREASURY BILLS

4.520	Local Authority Bonds (%)
1.210	1 month 9'-9-1/8
5.490	3 month 9'-9-1/8
	6 month 9'-9-1/8
7.105	9 month 9'-9-1/8
3190	12 month 9'-9-1/8
4.550	Starting CDs (%)
7.025	1 month 9'-10-1/8
0.950	3 month 9'-10-1/8
	6 month 9'-9-1/8
	12 month 9'-9-1/8
	Dollar CDs (%)
	1 month 6-7-5/8
	3 month 6-7-5/8
	6 month 6-9-8/8
	12 month 7-35-7/32

Local Authority Bonds %

1690			
52.55	Dollar	call	7-6
341.0	7 days 6 ¹ / ₂ -6 ³ / ₄	1 month 6 ¹¹ / ₁₆ -6 ¹ / ₂	
38.42	3 months 6 ¹ / ₂ -6 ³ / ₄	6 month 7 ¹ / ₁₆ -6 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	
	Deutschmark	call	4-3
8075	7 days 3 ¹ / ₁₆ -3 ¹¹ / ₁₆	1 month 3 ¹ / ₁₆ -3 ¹¹ / ₁₆	
44.40	3 month 3 ¹ / ₁₆ -3 ¹¹ / ₁₆	6 month 3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ -3 ¹ / ₂	
27.30	Swiss Franc	call	1 ¹ / ₂ - ³ / ₄
13.08	7 days 1 ¹ / ₂ -1 ³ / ₄	1 month 3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ³ / ₄	
	3 month 3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ³ / ₄	6 month 4-3 ³ / ₄	
	Yen	call	3 ¹ / ₂ -2 ³ / ₄
	7 days 3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ³ / ₄	1 month 3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆ -3 ¹ / ₂	

Local Authority Deposits %

03
 1c
 4c

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	ABN
Adam & Company	9.00%
BOCI	9.00%
Consolidated Crds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	9.00%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.00%

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Silver	
\$7.52-7.55 (4.66-4.68)	

TREASURY BILLS	
Applics: £1,135m	alloted: £400m
Bids: 297.81%	received: 92%
Last week: 87.805%	received: 82%
Avg rate: £8.7823%	last wk: £8.7974%
Next week: £400m	replace: £100m

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Consolidated Crds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	9.00%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.00%

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %



ZETTLERS
THE POOL OF LONDON
Pays Dividends every week!

URGENT

HOGG ROBINSON SHAREHOLDERS

**TSB Group's
600p per share
cash offer
is conditional on the
demerger not being
approved at the EGM
on 27th July.**

Hogg Robinson shareholders have been sent a letter from Sir John Read, TSB Group's Chairman, together with a copy of the announcement of the offer and a proxy form.

If you have not received this information by Tuesday 21st July, please telephone 01-606 7070 during business hours. The information will be sent to you immediately.

This advertisement is published by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of TSB Group plc. The directors of TSB Group plc are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts. The directors of TSB Group plc accept responsibility accordingly.

مكاتب الأخبار

Portfolio
—Gold—

Portfolio —Gold—

From your portfolio card check, your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check it against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks

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Smiley Weaver	245	+20	4.7	0.9
000 Smurly (Left)	588	•	2.4	0.8 15.8
000 Usner/Walker	598	•+2	11.0	0.8 20.8
000 Van Vollen	588	1	6	1.2 20.6
0m Vase	714	1	6.5	70.8
0m Woods	345	•+22	12	20.8
4m Waddington (U)	510	•	5.3	1.8 42.5
5m Wainwright	530	+75	5.3	1.8 42.5

PROPERTY				
0.5m Allied Lon	120	-3	2.0	2.0 23.8
0.5m Arlington Seas	303	•	3.4	1.0 23.8
0.5m Brierley	745	+90	4.8	0.8 64.3
0.5m Burger Harne	375	+55	5.5	1.5 35.0
0.5m Balgore	236	•	2.1	4.3 43.3
0.5m Barkeley & Hay	60	•	0.8	1.1
0.5m Silton (P)	40	•+12	17.4	4.3 32.7

67	Brown	287	+	8.9	1.1	20.4
68	Black	171	+	1.0	1.0	20.4
69	Carl (A) & Sons	290	+	2.0	0.5	20.7
70	Alam & Co. Counters	600	+	2.5	2.4	20.7
71	Chesapeake Pro	705	+	1.5	1.4	20.7
72	Chesapeake	705	+	15	1.4	20.8
73	Chesapeake	705	+	15	1.4	20.8
74	Chesapeake	705	+	15	1.4	20.8
75	Chesapeake	705	+	15	1.4	20.8
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100	John	484	+1	11.0	23.5	19.7

[illegible][illegible]

\$1,734,000	Southern	219	+7	1.8	2.8	5.6
\$1,500,000	Tedford Jersey	213	-7	1.8	2.8	5.6
\$1,400,000	Waco	477	+32	6.5	11.2	20.0
\$1,375,000	Total	155	+2*	5.8	3.8	19.2
\$6,644,000	Mess Trust	335	+30			
17,200	Norfolk	368	*+15	10.2	2.9	15.0

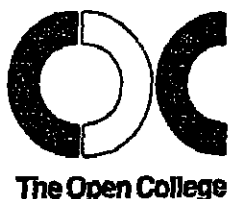
TOBACCO'S

\$1,045,000	BAT (est)	674	+18	19.6	2.8	15.9
\$2.3m	Carroll	376	*-7			
\$80.3m	Pennsmen 'S'	109	+14	10.8	2.7	12.3

Ex dividend Ex all Forecast: dividend & Interim
 Payment passed Price at suspension of Dividend and
 final exodus a specialty payment Pre-merger figures n
 forecast assumes an Ex omes Ex gains Ex S/S or
 share split Tax-exempt ... No Significant data.

EDUCATIONAL

POSTS



STUDENT ADVISERS

The Open College is a major development in vocational education and training in the U.K. It opens for business in September 1987. Using broadcasts, cassettes, print materials, practical kits and local and national tutorial services, adults can study flexibly in the home and workplace for national qualifications.

The majority of the tutorial services will be provided through local open access student centres, through in-company provision and through the National Distance Learning Centre. A team of nine full-time Field Officers in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England is co-ordinating links between The Open College and the open access student centres and training officers in commerce, industry and the public sector.

Open college Student Advisers are now sought for part-time work (approx 10 hours per week) from September 1987 from people with good experience in personnel skills, training or general management. Reporting to the respective Field Officer, functions include:

- advising the Field Officer on Open Learning training requirements of industry, commerce, and business at local level
- supporting and advising trainees following distance learning programmes
- following up enquiries from Local Companies for bespoke training programmes
- acting as tutor on company-specific bespoke programmes

Candidates will ideally have had first-hand experience of training, good interpersonal and communication skills, ability to relate to employees studying by open learning methods and to the clients (i.e. training or personnel management).

Applicants should send a CV and brief statement of their interest in the post to: Student Services Director, The Open College, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ by Friday, July 31st.

TEACHER PSYCHOLOGIST or SPEECH THERAPIST

living in the North of England
to join our Sales Department as an Area Manager.

NFER-NELSON is the UK's leading publisher of tests and assessments for education, for the clinical and caring professions and for the business market.

The Area Manager's role is to represent the Company to customers through direct visits or a seminars, workshops or exhibitions. The job will be home-based and location north of Derby/Nottingham would be preferred.

We offer a Company Car, competitive salary and the usual allowances. In return we are looking for a self-motivated, energetic person willing to become fully involved in this demanding role. Selling experience would be useful but not essential.



For further details and an application form, please telephone or write to:
Sue Martland
NFER-NELSON
Darville House, 2 Oxford Road East,
WINDSOR, Berkshire SL4 1DF
Windsor (0753) 85961

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Equal Employment Opportunity is Institute Policy Sydney, Australia FACULTY OF ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING LECTURURERS

The School of Civil Engineering offers undergraduate degree programmes in Civil Engineering and Structural Engineering and postgraduate programmes leading to Master of Engineering and Graduate Diploma qualifications. Doctoral programmes are being developed jointly with Macquarie University.

The Schools' undergraduate programmes are organised on cooperative education principles and feature both sandwich and part-time attendance patterns: all students are required to accumulate 144 weeks of approved engineering experience before graduation.

The School has approximately 700 undergraduate and postgraduate students, an academic staff establishment of 31 and 16 support staff. It has a well established and equipped laboratory complex for teaching and research work, and has special interests in Local Government Engineering and in Timber Engineering.

Applications are invited for the positions detailed below. The appointees will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and to undertake course development and applied research in their area of specialty. They may be required to teach at undergraduate level outside their specialty.

Applicants must have first degree qualifications in Civil Engineering or Structural Engineering and have relevant experience in engineering practice. Postgraduate qualifications and previous teaching experience are desirable, and competence in written and spoken communication is essential.

WATER ENGINEERING: Experience in hydraulics of water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage systems is required. Further experience in hydrology, environmental engineering and coastal engineering would be an advantage, as would knowledge of hydraulic laboratory modelling techniques and computer expertise. (Ref. No. 141/E100).

CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY: Experience in concrete technology, preferably with an emphasis on durability, is sought. Experience in the design of concrete structures and in other engineering materials would be an advantage. The appointee would be expected to supervise a concrete technology laboratory. (Ref. No. 142/E100).

CONSTRUCTION/MANAGEMENT: Experience in engineering construction and/or a background in management is sought. Knowledge of surveying and of computer applications would be advantageous. (Ref. No. 143/E100).

OTHER AREAS: A further appointee is sought to teach in two or more of the following areas: engineering computations, engineering drawing/CAD, surveying, timber engineering, road and traffic engineering, design of concrete structures. (Ref. No. 144/E100).

Salary range: \$28,381 to \$37,122 per annum. Closing date for applications is 31st August 1987. Applicants should include detailed curriculum vitae and 3 referees and addresses of three referees from whom confidential reports may be obtained.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Dr W R Belcher or Dr C E Peterson.

All enquiries should be directed to:
The Director
NSW Government Office
66 Strand, LONDON WC2N 2SL 2 640

ST LEONARDS SCHOOL ST ANDREWS, FIFE G.S.A. 420 Girls Required in January 1988, an Honorary Graduate to be HEAD OF BIOLOGY

to organise the department and to teach throughout the school including G.C.S.E., A Level and O-level courses.

Applications, together with a full curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees, should be sent to the Headmistress, St Leonards School, St Andrews, Fife, by Friday, 31st July 1987.

HORIZONS

A guide to
career choice

Taking on the Livewires

Livewire is a nationwide scheme established to help young people create their own employment. Aimed at the 16 to 25 age group, it is a voluntary organization, made possible chiefly by people who wish to give their time and experience in becoming an adviser.

The adviser is matched to a Livewire — to a young person wishing to set up a business or community project — and then the relationship begins: adviser who knows about the business world meeting the young people and helping them to achieve their goals.

More important, the Livewire adviser will be someone who wants to impart knowledge, support and experience in a voluntary capacity.

Livewire sprang to life four years ago in Glasgow and now operates throughout Britain. The idea grew out of the Shell Survival Awards Scheme which was set up to provide case studies of young people who had created their own work.

This idea was taken a stage further in 1982 when Shell in Glasgow initiated a scheme for young people in the Strathclyde area wishing to start a business. It was called Livewire.

Each entrant was given the opportunity to meet a business adviser, and awards were presented to the best entries to help develop their ideas. Following the success of the Strathclyde pilot scheme, Livewire was repeated across Scotland and Northern Ireland.

In 1984 the co-ordination of Livewire UK was taken over by the Newcastle based enterprise agency, Project North East.

Since its launch, Livewire UK has received 3,363 applications from young people wishing to join.

Tim Swain, co-ordinator for Livewire London, has more than 250 advisers in London. "We sometimes don't have enough Livewires to keep our advisers happy," he says. "I am continually encouraged by the amount of people, often busy people, out there who wish to give their time and experience to help the young."

Advisers are recruited from existing businesses and employment agencies, local business careers officers, youth workers and others already working with young people, and from voluntary organizations such as the Junior Chamber and Rotary.

Livewire is funded by private enterprise in the form of sponsorships, the largest single sponsor being Shell UK. In addition to Shell, Livewire has around 200 sponsors.

Each region has its co-ordinator who is responsible for fund raising within the region. Apart from cash awards, help-kind is also available — British Rail, for example, is offering free travel to the best travel-tourist business idea.

Apart from private business ideas, the scheme also encourages people to come along with ideas for starting a co-operative or a non profit-making con-



**Youth opportunity
can take another
form than government
schemes; advisers giving
time and experience
to help young people
set up their own firms,
says Janis Mackay**

cern that would be of benefit to the community. Ninety-five per cent of entrants to the scheme come with ideas for starting their own business. Ideas submitted to Livewire are dominated by the Service Industries (60 per cent), with manufacturing and retailing sharing the remainder equally.

The most popular types of ideas are, in order: clothing and fashion, foods and catering, home maintenance, arts and crafts, motor-related business, music and photographic.

To become a Livewire entrant, registration forms are available from Job Centres, libraries, leisure centres, local enterprise agencies and employment projects. The completed registration form is then passed on to a Livewire county co-ordinator who will link the entrant to a Livewire adviser. No fee is involved. Entrants also have the opportunity to participate in Livewire enterprise training courses, organized by local co-ordinators.

There then ensues a business relationship between the Livewire and adviser, perhaps spending two to three hours a week together.

"Advisers are not encouraged to do everything for the Livewire," says Tim Swain, "but rather to help the young person take steps for his or her self towards setting up their own business or realizing their idea. Thirty per cent of Livewire entrants drop out fairly quickly when they realize how much work is involved, or else it becomes clear that

their idea is not feasible and they won't earn a quick fortune.

"Another third will drop out during the course of the year, either because they get a job or because, for whatever reason, they lose interest in their original idea. I'd say up till now that about one third of entrants go on to establish their own business."

Although Livewire is a continuing scheme, it is launched anew each year and the Livewire experience culminates in a presentation of awards where various cash prizes and help-in-kind is offered as incentive to the best business ideas and plans.

Last year's finalists included a woman importing exotic jewellery and skin care products for black skin, a landscape gardener, a silk screen printer selling her work to outlets and a man setting up his own tree nursery, among many others. The ideas and business initiatives generated by young people are receiving much interest from already established firms and businesses.

Livewire, it would seem, is an idea that is meeting the need and growing at tremendous speed. It can also be quite an eye opener for the people involved. As adviser you are likely to encounter a variety of obstacles and reactions in the relationship with the Livewire.

Often advisers are at first not aware of the sort of problems that their young person may have to face. Tim Swain cites the case of an adviser who arranged to meet his Livewire in a city pub and sat all night with his lonely pupil. It transpired that his Livewire had not used the Underground before yet felt too embarrassed to say so. Entering into such a commitment is likely to open doors.

Looking to the future Tim Swain says that ultimately Livewire would like to have a three-tiered system of advisers to help entrants. "For instance we would like to have people who would meet Livewires and talk things over — a sort of business mate, then we would like to have specialists and business consultants."

Some people join Livewire with a business already in operation, wishing to benefit from being involved in a nationwide network that can continue to support their enterprise through workshops, contacts and Award schemes. Being a part of Livewire means that instead of going it alone, and not knowing the pros and cons of the business world, you are "shown the ropes" and encouraged in your venture.

Based fundamentally on goodwill and sharing, Livewire, although acknowledging that self-employment is not a solution for all young people, believes that the experience of being enterprising and being encouraged to realize ideas and dreams, is relevant to everyone.

Further details on how to become an adviser, entrant or sponsor can be had from Livewire UK headquarters in Newcastle, at 60 Grainger Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 5JG.

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To deal with the present day challenge of Records and Archive Management
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The Burmah Group, historically synonymous with the origins of oil exploration, is a highly successful multinational specialising in lubricants and fuels, specialty chemicals and LNG transportation.

The new position of Assistant Archivist has been created to assist with the implementation of a records management programme. This will involve managing the corporate records and archives and developing a computer-assisted storage and retrieval programme.

You will be a graduate with a Diploma in Archive Administration, either newly qualified or with one or two years' experience. You will be able to communicate effectively at all levels.

Salary will be dependent on experience, accompanied by excellent terms and conditions of employment. A generous relocation package will be offered where appropriate.

For an application form, please contact Ms Irene Harding, Burmah Oil Trading Limited, Burmah House, Pipers Way, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN3 1RE. Telephone (0793) 47400.



UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

DEPARTMENT OF
ENGINEERING SCIENCE
Engineering and Computing
Science (ECS)

University Lecturerships in Engineering Science

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate experience for the following TWO lecturerships, associated with the above new four-year course:

1. Lecturership in Digital/Computer Communications Networks

This vacancy is for a person to teach Digital Communication and/or Networks of Communicative Computers. This is interpreted broadly to include: network protocols, fault-tolerant networks, telecommunication media, adaptive coding and equalisation, security, encryption and tightly-coupled systems. This post may be held in association with a tutorial fellowship at St Hugh's College.

2. Lecturership in Computer Integrated Manufacture and/or Production Engineering

This vacancy is for a person to teach Computer-Integrated Manufacture (CIM) and/or Production Engineering. It is interpreted broadly to include: the application of computers to control manufacturing operations, process planning, numerically-controlled machining, automatic inspection, product design and the flexible control of manufacturing processes. This post may be held in association with an Official Studentship (i.e. tutorial fellowship) at Christ Church.

Further particulars of both posts and the associated fellowships may be obtained from Professor C.P. Wroth, Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ, to whom applications should be sent, together with the names and addresses of three referees, to arrive no later than 21st September 1987.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY (TUITION)

The Institute wishes to appoint an Assistant Secretary initially to develop aspects of its qualifications work, particularly the improvement of tuition for its examinations. This is a career opportunity in a large and expanding professional body with a current membership of over 125,000. The Institute's purpose is to help bankers with their personal development at all stages of their careers, and in its qualifications work it already has an excellent reputation for its relationships with colleges and teachers. Applicants should be graduates, ACIBs or equivalent, with good experience of administration and the ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of people. Knowledge of professional education and banking/finance will be a distinct advantage.

Starting salary according to experience, but at least £20,000 including London allowance. Benefits include subsidised lunch facility, contributory pension scheme, housing loan and possibility of car after qualifying period. Applications marked 'Personal' to Eric Glover, Secretary-General, The Chartered Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AS. Tel: 01-623 3531, by 31 July 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF ENGINEERING CHAIR OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Chair of Electronic and Electrical Engineering. The successful candidate will have a well established record in industrial design and development or a distinguished academic research record, and will be expected to develop further the Department's research and teaching activities in the areas of integrated circuit design, microelectronics and CAD for VLSI.

Salary in the professorial range plus superannuation. Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (three copies; one from overseas candidates) should be sent by 18th September 1987.

An Equal Opportunities Employer

FULL-TIME & PART-TIME TUTORS

Applications are invited for teaching posts in:
ECONOMICS, ACCOUNTS,
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GEOGRAPHY.

Please apply with C.V. &
the names of two referees to:

The Principal,
MODERN TUTORIAL COLLEGE,
2(4) Kilburn Lane, London, W10 4AA
or ring Mrs. Temple on 01-960 8315.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION THE INNS OF COURT SCHOOL OF LAW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited from persons holding a good honours degree in Law for the above post. Qualification as a solicitor or a barrister is desirable, although not essential. The person appointed will be principally concerned with responsibilities relating to the completion of the Academic Stage of Education and Training for the Bar, although other duties assisting the Sub-Dean will be involved.

The salary of the Administrative Officer will be on the scale of £10,128 p.a. to £13,408 p.a. with the possibility of progression/appointment on a higher scale to £16,218 p.a. The salary includes a London Allowance of £1,393 p.a. and a contributory pension scheme (USS).

The appointment is to commence at the earliest convenient time. Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX (Telephone 01-404-5787) on request.

Closing Date - Friday, 14th August, 1987.



Incorporating Avery Hill College SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING HEAD OF ENGINEERING (Grade VI)

Applications are invited from Electrical, Electronics, Mechanical or Systems Engineers for this important post in the Faculty of Technology. Suitable Candidates will be eligible for a professorial appointment.

Salary (under review): Maximum £22,854 per annum inclusive

Early applications are invited. Further particulars and application form from the Staffing Officer, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London SE1 6PF.

Thames Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

DIOCESE OF ELY Applications are invited for the post of DIOCESAN RESOURCES OFFICER

to work as a member of the Parish Development Team of the Diocese. The post involves teaching, training and advising parishes on all aspects of Christian Stewardship.

Details and application form from:
The Bishop of Huntingdon,
Diocesan Office,
Bishop Woodford House
Barton Road, Ely
Cambs., CB7 4DX

Applications to be received by Monday, 31st August 1987.

THE FUTURE FOUNDATION - CHESHIRE

The Foundation has been set up to provide a place for the future of the child and the family. It is a place where the child and the family can be supported and encouraged to develop their potential. The Foundation is a place where the child and the family can be supported and encouraged to develop their potential.

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Mrs J. Foster, Principal,
The Future Foundation,
142 Church Road,
Macclesfield, Cheshire.
Tel: 0625 22313/22317.

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Are you an English teacher? Do you have a pleasant comfortable home in the London area or the home counties? Would you like to teach one or two foreign students and have him/her stay in your home for short intensive courses? If so please phone 01-858 4133 or 01-853 4908 Monday to Friday for further details.

BUSINESS TEACHER

We are one of London's biggest providers of training courses for people starting in business. We wish to recruit a full-time TEACHER to complement our growing team of professionals. General business teaching experience essential. Interest in small business development desirable. Salary negotiable.

Send Career Details to: Peter Wilson, New Enterprise Development, 15 Park House, 140 Battersea Park Road, London SW11 4NB, or telephone 01 627 4591.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.



ADMINISTRATOR (STUDENT SERVICES)

Salary: to £12,500
+ pension
Central London

The Open College has the primary objective to improving British economic performance by providing vocational education and training to the highest standards to as many people as possible. Courses can be taken with or without tuition, and at home, in the workplace or in local centres.

We now wish to appoint an administrator to join a small team at its London offices.

The successful candidate will have had the administrative experience in education and/or training, whether in the public service or in the private sector, and will be sympathetic towards the aims of The College. He or she will be responsible for a range of administrative tasks for the OC offices and staff in London, Manchester and the nine field offices, including the organisation of office services communications and records.

Applications (including CV and the names of two referees) to George Kiloh, Assistant Director of (Student Services), The Open College, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 (telephone 01-387 9898) by 29th July 1987.

The Open College is an equal opportunities employer.

LONDON N16 INDEPENDENT JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Headmaster and Assistant Staff, September. Excellent salary. Scale pay also available. Suitable position for someone seeking work in a pleasant, quiet, challenging family atmosphere. Full-time position of 10 children. Part-time applications will also be considered. Interview at: Lubovitch House School, 107-115 Stamford Hill, London N16 5EP

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Send name, address, qualifications to:
Margaret B. Hens,
3122A Timberline Pl.,
N. Highlands,
Ca. 95660 U.S.A.

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL
COLLEGE, 22-24 Queen's
College, London, SW7 2DE.
Phone: 01-873 2222.
Fax: 01-873 2222.
Prospectuses 01-873 2222 or 01-873 2222.

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POSTS

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE
Computer Appreciation Tutor, Travel and Tourism Tutors and EFL/ESP Tutors (part time)

Fixed-term appointments for September for a range of full-time courses, including International Trade and Distribution leading to Associate of Chartered Institute of Transport.

Details available from Principal London School of Foreign Trade (at Morley College) 61 Westminster Bridge Road London SE1 7HT 01-928 6810

YEHUDI MENUHIN SCHOOL

Appointment of Head

The Governors of the Yehudi Menuhin School invite applications for this post which becomes vacant on the 1st September 1988 on the retirement of Mrs Mary Henderson.

The school provides a specialist boarding education for about 50 musically gifted boys and girls aged between 9 and 18, approximately a quarter of whom are overseas pupils. The Head is responsible and accountable for all aspects of the life of the school, including pastoral care and the academic curriculum, and for ensuring a proper balance of music and academic studies for each pupil.

The successful candidate will be sympathetic to the special needs of musically gifted children, will be capable of leading and administering a diverse staff, and will have experience of a residential school.

Letters of application with C.V.s, and names and addresses of two referees should be sent by September 12th 1987 to: The Head, Yehudi Menuhin School, Stoke d'Acre, Cobham, Surrey KT11 3QQ from whom further details may be obtained.

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INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PARIS

7, Rue Chardin, 75016 Paris. Tel: 016 33 1 45275001. Seeks for Sept. 87:

1. A Chemistry teacher for level courses.
2. A teacher for level courses.
3. A teacher for level courses.

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★ Travel & Tourism: 12/15 wks.
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC) (University of London) FACULTY OF LAWS

Applications are invited for two lectureships tenable in the Faculty of Laws at King's College London (KQC) for a period of three years commencing October 1987. Salary in the Lecturer scale Grade A - £8735 - £13675 per annum plus £1393 London Allowance. Applications should be addressed to: Mr G A Cuthbert, Assistant Personnel Officer, King's College London (KQC), Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Closing date for receipt of applications 6th August 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD Part-time Administrative Officer: Industrial Liaison

Salary under the Scale £4 scale £8,185 - £14,825 (20 hours per week, pro rata). To assist the Assistant Registrar with responsibility for liaison with industry, research grants and contracts, intellectual property matters and the Patent and General Purposes Commissions of the General Board. You will make particular use of the range of industrial liaison and research contracts, and should possess a good knowledge of patent law and be interested in promoting academic-industrial links. It would be helpful to have some knowledge of the University's research activities, and experience in industry or commerce. The post is for a fixed period of three years. Further particulars may be obtained from: The Registrar (Administrative), University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD (Tel: Oxford 270003). Closing date for applications - 14th August 1987.

MARSHAL FOCH PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH LITERATURE

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature. The stipend of the professorship is at present £25,375 per annum. Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 14 September 1987 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL Department of Child Health Chair of Paediatric Surgery

Applications are invited for the Chair of Paediatric Surgery which has become vacant following the retirement of Professor J. Lister. The post of Professor of Paediatric Surgery is tenable in the Department of Child Health and is based at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital Alder Hey and Myrtle Street. Candidates should have a wide experience of neonatal and paediatric surgery and have a record of commitment to research in the discipline or cognate areas. The successful candidate will receive an Honorary Consultant contract for six sessions from the Liverpool Health Authority. The salary will be within the range approved for clinical professorial salaries (currently up to £32,840 per annum) and initially will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. Interested parties are invited to contact Professor F. Harris, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine Tel: 051 709 0141, ext 2743. Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30th September by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further details may be obtained. Telex 627095. Quote Ref: RV/572/T

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN AKKADIAN

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN ASSOCIATION WITH SOMERVILLE OR WOLSON COLLEGE. Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 January 1988 or as soon as possible thereafter, stipend according to age on the scale £9,305 - £19,440. The lectureship is available as a result of the University Grants Committee's Asian and African Languages initiative (the Parker scheme). It is intended that this appointment will be held with a fellowship at a college. The University has decided that priority in this case should be given to Somerville College, which, under its statutes may admit women fellows only. Accordingly, if a woman is appointed she may be offered a fellowship by Somerville. If a man is appointed he may be offered a fellowship by Wolfson College. Separate application need not be made for the college appointment. Further particulars may be obtained from: Miss J.M. News, Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford OX1 2LE to whom 9 copies of formal application (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 4 September 1987.

CITY University

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Economics to undertake teaching and research in Macroeconomics and Econometrics. The appointee will be expected to teach on the undergraduate degrees in Economics, Economics and Accountancy and other joint degrees and to contribute to the research programme of the recently established Industrial and Labour Economics Research Unit. There are also opportunities to participate in course development at post-graduate level.

The appointment, which will be for three years in the first instance, will be made on the lecturer scale, either Grade A £10,128 to £15,068 or Grade B £13,638 to £19,603 per annum inclusive of London Allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Academic Registrars Department, City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01 253 4399, Ext 3037. Closing date for receipt of applications 31st August 1987

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN CHIRAL METABOLISM

Applications are invited for a research studentship leading to a Ph.D. starting October 1987. This collaborative programme with the Drug Metabolism Department at Pfizer Central Research, Sandwich, U.K. will investigate the design and optimisation of chiral (asymmetric) separations by high performance liquid chromatography. The successful student will have access to a range of advanced chromatographic and chromatographic techniques, and will be expected to work for agreed periods at Pfizer Central Research, to use their extensive facilities for research in drug metabolism. Candidates should have an Honours degree in biochemistry, pharmacy, chemistry or a related subject. The award will be on an enhanced SERC-related scale with appropriate allowances for visits to the industrial sponsor. Applications, with a full C.V., and including the names and addresses of two academic referees, should be sent by 25 July 1987 to Professor A. F. Fell, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP, from whom further details can be obtained. Tel: 0274 73466 Ext. 237.

University of Bradford

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS SCHOOL OF COMPUTER STUDIES THREE NEW CHAIRS

Applications are invited for three new Chairs in Computer Studies. The School of Computer Studies comprises the following Divisions: 1) Division of Computer Science 2) Division of Operational Research and Information Systems 3) Division of Artificial Intelligence. It is intended to fill one Chair in each Division. Appointments will be made from details to be arranged with the successful candidates and salaries will be within the professional range. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference 48/83. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and specifying the Division or Divisions of particular interest, and naming three referees should reach the Registrar not later than 30 October 1987. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, telex (556473 Leeds G) or facsimile (0532-420090), naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom. (Ref no 12/10)

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE (University Department of Agriculture in association with the North of Scotland)

CHAIR OF LAND RESOURCES Applications are invited for the Chair of Land Resources Studies. Duties include research, specialist advisory work for the agricultural industry and teaching on crop production and the problems of alternative land uses, tropical agriculture and Third World problems relating to crop production. The appointee will be expected to be innovative and to develop research on land use in relation to the Project Co-ordinator of the Aberdeen Centre for Land Use Research on crop production related to the United Kingdom will be developed within the programme of research activity undertaken by the Scottish Agricultural College. The appointee will act as Chairman of a Group of four different Divisions of NOSCA and in addition to the normal teaching activities will be expected to contribute to the development of new degree options including tropical agriculture and Third World problems. Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Section, The University, Belford Walk, Aberdeen, AB9 1FX to whom applications (2 copies) should be returned by 21 September 1987. (Ref No WD/070).

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES University of London

Applications are invited for the following lectureships: Lectureship in Hindi and Urdu, in the Department of Indology and of the Modern Languages and Literatures of South Asia. Candidates with appropriate qualifications are invited to apply. The Lecturer will participate in teaching both Hindi and Urdu at the undergraduate and Master's levels, and will be required to supervise research. An active research interest in the contemporary literature of either Hindi or Urdu is also sought. Lectureship in Indonesian and Javanese, in the Department of South East Asia and the Islands. Applicants are expected to have a good command of Indonesian and desirably a research interest in Javanese language and literature. The main teaching task will be concerned with degree courses in Indonesian language and literature with a requirement to offer courses in Javanese language and literature as necessary. Lectureship in Southern African Language Studies, in the Department of African Languages and Literatures. A demonstrated interest in other aspects of Southern African culture is desirable. The person appointed will be required to teach language at undergraduate level, to undertake postgraduate supervision, and to do research. Appointments will date from 1 October 1987 or as soon as possible. Salary on the lecturer A scale £8,715 by 9 increments to £18,210 depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1393 per annum is payable and membership of USS is compulsory. Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP to whom applications should be sent to reach him by 31 July 1987. Applicants resident abroad may send full c.v. including names and addresses of three referees.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE (University of London) Smith Kline & French Research Ltd SERC CASE AWARD

The project is concerned with the application of NMR in molecular drug research and will be supervised by Dr P G Sammes and Dr P J Sadler. It will include a possible visit to the USA. Applications from those with a first or upper second class honours degree in chemistry or a related subject should be sent to Dr P J Sadler, Department of Chemistry, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX. (Tel: 01-631 6262), as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA BOOKSTORE MANAGER

Applications are invited for this post from candidates with a degree in management or its equivalent and at least five years' experience in a Purchasing Department, and experience of staff supervision, with an ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with department heads and members of the University community. Candidates should be able to show good organisational and management skills and an ability in self-expression both in writing and orally, and should be prepared to undergo further training.

Salary scale: Professor P20,004-31,452, Bookstore Manager P15,084-19,732 per annum. Fringe benefits for domestic: will be entitled to contract addition of 30% of basic salary and gratuity of 15% of basic salary plus contract addition on successful completion of a two-year contract. Applications with names and addresses of three academic referees should be addressed to:

The Senior Assistant Registrar (Academic Staffing), University of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana.

By 14 August 1987. Candidates in the UK should also send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1 0PF.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC) AGE CONCERN INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY

Appointment of Director

The Institute which is a joint venture between Age Concern England and King's College London (KQC) is seeking to appoint a Director to organise the raising of funds to support the Institute's work and to co-ordinate its programme of research and teaching. The appointment is for up to three years in the first instance but may be renewed by mutual agreement and subject to the availability of funding. A secondment would be considered.

The appointment will be within range IV for Research and Analogous Staff (Professional equivalent) £22,050 plus £1393 London allowance per annum rising to £23,380 plus London Allowance on 1.3.88, and is superannuable.

Applications should be sent by 7th September to the Personnel Officer, King's College London (KQC), Strand London WC2R 2LS from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS Department of Management

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Managerial Economics tenable in the new and expanding Department of Management.

Salary at appropriate point on either scale £8,735 to £13,675 or £14,245 to £18,210 per annum, according to experience, plus USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ to whom applications (two copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be sent to arrive not later than 7th August 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK LECTURER THEATRE STUDIES

The Joint School of Theatre Studies wishes to appoint a Lecturer, as soon as possible in the session 1987-88, with a specialist interest in twentieth-century British theatre. In addition, the successful candidate will be expected to lecture on nineteenth-century British theatre. Experience in teaching practical work would be an advantage. The appointment will be at an appropriate level on the Lecturer A scale, £8735-£13,675, with progression to the Lecturer B scale: £14,245 - £18,210.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref No 51/24/86/1. (Please make clearly on envelope). Closing date 7th August 1987. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE Research Fellowships

The Council intend to elect to one or more Research Fellowships to commence on 1st October 1988. The Fellowships are open to graduates of research students in a University of the British Isles who will normally have been born after 1st September 1959.

Full particulars may be obtained from The Master's Secretary, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA. Applications for the Fellowships must be received in full by 22nd September 1987.

RESEARCH IN TEXTILE HISTORY

The Pasold Research Fund is proposing to provide funding over the next three years for a Research Fellowship, Research Assistantships, or similar posts, for work in the field of textile history. Any aspect of the history of textiles will be considered though preference may be given to interdisciplinary projects, for example, research integrating the study of design or the technical properties of textiles with economic and social history.

Scholars in any British university, polytechnic, or similar institution, are invited to apply for the support of a project or projects. Applicants should submit project outlines (not more than 1,000 words), curriculum vitae, and the names of two referees. Applications should be addressed to:

Mr N.B. Harte, Director, Pasold Research Fund, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

The closing date for applications will be 31 October 1987.

The Pasold Research Fund is a registered charity; its trustees are the London School of Economics and the Courtauld Institute of Art.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited from candidates with suitable qualifications and experience for a new post of Assistant Accountant in the University's Finance Office. The duties of the post will be related to the background and experience of the person appointed, but it is likely that they will include responsibility for the financial administration of at least two of the following areas: externally-funded research; payment of suppliers, estates and services expenditure; expenditure on central administration and related areas; budgetary control. Initial salary will be on the Administrative Grade 3 scale (£15,415 to £18,210). A pay award of approximately 7% has been agreed, to take effect from 1 March 1988. Further Particulars: The Head of Administration (Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications on the form provided should be sent by 12 August 1987.

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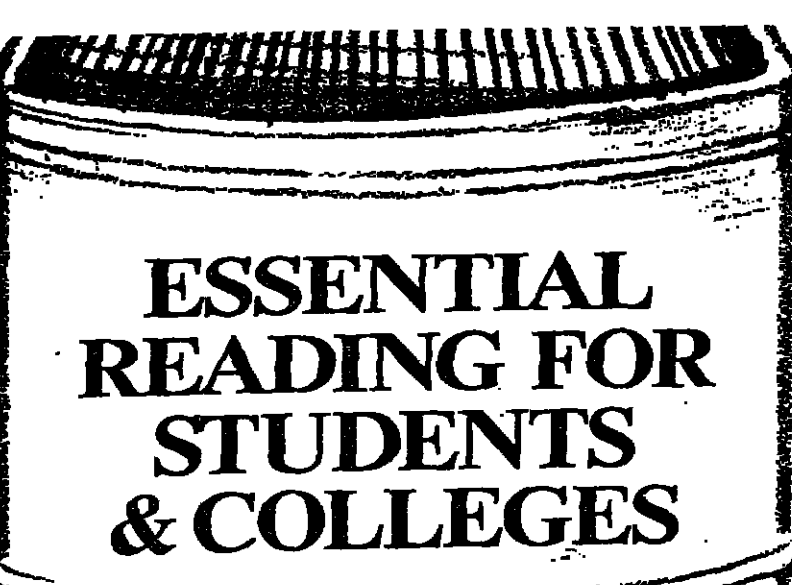
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Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

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CYCLING

Bernard races to an overall lead with mountain stage win

From John Wilcockson, Mont Ventoux

The Giant of Provence, the 6,500-foot-high Mont Ventoux, gave its verdict yesterday on the 74th Tour de France. And it was severe for every one of the main contenders, with the exception of Jean-François Bernard, of France. Stephen Roche, of Ireland, and Pedro Delgado, of Spain.

Bernard, from Nevers, won the 23-mile time trial from Carpentras to the top of this magnificent mountain, which was bathed in warm sunshine and mollified by a cool breeze. It was a superlative effort by the young Frenchman, who also took over the yellow jersey from Charly Mottet, his compatriot, who could finish only ninth.

Roche, who finished a disappointing fifth, has moved into second place overall, while Delgado, third in the time trial, looks like the only other rider in contention for final victory in Paris next Sunday.

The big losers yesterday were Robert Millar and the three members of the American 7-Eleven team, Andy Hampsten (who finished 25th), Raul Alcalá (71st) and Dag-Otto Lenzén (152nd). Mottet and the two best Colombians, Luis Herrera

his effort, Roche said: "Everything went according to plan with regard to Delgado and the Colombians, but I did not and Fabio Parra, are still in contention, but the scale of Bernard's win yesterday has shattered their morale on the eve of four difficult stages in the Alps.

Bernard went through one or two bad patches in the Pyrenees last week, but yesterday he showed no weakness. Of the main contenders, he was fastest at every checkpoint.

Using an aerodynamic bicycle with a rear disc wheel for the opening 10 miles — which were mostly flat — he was already one minute faster than Herrera before changing to a conventional bike to climb the mountain.

Racing through a continuous corridor of roaring spectators up the 13-mile climb, Bernard continued to gain time, to end the race one minute and 39 seconds ahead of Herrera in second place.

Roche looked like taking third place, but he faded on the final four-mile haul across the bare limestone mountain-side, and so finished slower than both Parra and Delgado.

Recovering quickly from

expect Bernard to take so much time. He will be difficult to beat.

Hampsten, who had been tipped by many to win the stage, finished a distraught 25th, more than six minutes slower than Bernard.

Millar, who had hoped to re-establish his challenge yesterday, was caught by Delgado, who had started three minutes behind him. It was a demoralizing defeat. The Scot is theoretically in contention, but he is almost 10 minutes behind the new leader.

More encouraging from a British viewpoint were the performances of Adrian Timmis and Malcolm Elliott, who were placed 31st and 38th respectively, a big improvement on their time trial results on stage ten.

RESULTS: Stage positions: 1, J-F Bernard (Fr), 1m 58.5sec; 2, P Delgado (Sp), 1m 59.1sec; 3, F Parra (Col), 2m 0.4sec; 4, S Roche (Ir), 2m 0.9sec; 5, M Alcalá (Col), 2m 1.2sec; 6, D Roux (Fr), 2m 1.3sec; 7, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 1.4sec; 8, P Walsby (GB), 2m 1.5sec; 9, R Millar (GB), 2m 1.6sec; 10, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 1.7sec; 11, R Lenzén (Nor), 2m 1.8sec; 12, F Parra (Col), 2m 1.9sec; 13, S Roche (Ir), 2m 2.0sec; 14, D Roux (Fr), 2m 2.1sec; 15, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 2.2sec; 16, P Walsby (GB), 2m 2.3sec; 17, R Millar (GB), 2m 2.4sec; 18, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 2.5sec; 19, F Parra (Col), 2m 2.6sec; 20, S Roche (Ir), 2m 2.7sec; 21, D Roux (Fr), 2m 2.8sec; 22, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 2.9sec; 23, P Walsby (GB), 2m 3.0sec; 24, R Millar (GB), 2m 3.1sec; 25, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 3.2sec; 26, F Parra (Col), 2m 3.3sec; 27, S Roche (Ir), 2m 3.4sec; 28, D Roux (Fr), 2m 3.5sec; 29, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 3.6sec; 30, P Walsby (GB), 2m 3.7sec; 31, R Millar (GB), 2m 3.8sec; 32, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 3.9sec; 33, F Parra (Col), 2m 4.0sec; 34, S Roche (Ir), 2m 4.1sec; 35, D Roux (Fr), 2m 4.2sec; 36, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 4.3sec; 37, P Walsby (GB), 2m 4.4sec; 38, R Millar (GB), 2m 4.5sec; 39, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 4.6sec; 40, F Parra (Col), 2m 4.7sec; 41, S Roche (Ir), 2m 4.8sec; 42, D Roux (Fr), 2m 4.9sec; 43, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 5.0sec; 44, P Walsby (GB), 2m 5.1sec; 45, R Millar (GB), 2m 5.2sec; 46, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 5.3sec; 47, F Parra (Col), 2m 5.4sec; 48, S Roche (Ir), 2m 5.5sec; 49, D Roux (Fr), 2m 5.6sec; 50, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 5.7sec; 51, P Walsby (GB), 2m 5.8sec; 52, R Millar (GB), 2m 5.9sec; 53, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 6.0sec; 54, F Parra (Col), 2m 6.1sec; 55, S Roche (Ir), 2m 6.2sec; 56, D Roux (Fr), 2m 6.3sec; 57, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 6.4sec; 58, P Walsby (GB), 2m 6.5sec; 59, R Millar (GB), 2m 6.6sec; 60, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 6.7sec; 61, F Parra (Col), 2m 6.8sec; 62, S Roche (Ir), 2m 6.9sec; 63, D Roux (Fr), 2m 7.0sec; 64, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 7.1sec; 65, P Walsby (GB), 2m 7.2sec; 66, R Millar (GB), 2m 7.3sec; 67, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 7.4sec; 68, F Parra (Col), 2m 7.5sec; 69, S Roche (Ir), 2m 7.6sec; 70, D Roux (Fr), 2m 7.7sec; 71, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 7.8sec; 72, P Walsby (GB), 2m 7.9sec; 73, R Millar (GB), 2m 8.0sec; 74, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 8.1sec; 75, F Parra (Col), 2m 8.2sec; 76, S Roche (Ir), 2m 8.3sec; 77, D Roux (Fr), 2m 8.4sec; 78, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 8.5sec; 79, P Walsby (GB), 2m 8.6sec; 80, R Millar (GB), 2m 8.7sec; 81, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 8.8sec; 82, F Parra (Col), 2m 8.9sec; 83, S Roche (Ir), 2m 9.0sec; 84, D Roux (Fr), 2m 9.1sec; 85, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 9.2sec; 86, P Walsby (GB), 2m 9.3sec; 87, R Millar (GB), 2m 9.4sec; 88, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 9.5sec; 89, F Parra (Col), 2m 9.6sec; 90, S Roche (Ir), 2m 9.7sec; 91, D Roux (Fr), 2m 9.8sec; 92, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 9.9sec; 93, P Walsby (GB), 2m 10.0sec; 94, R Millar (GB), 2m 10.1sec; 95, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 10.2sec; 96, F Parra (Col), 2m 10.3sec; 97, S Roche (Ir), 2m 10.4sec; 98, D Roux (Fr), 2m 10.5sec; 99, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 10.6sec; 100, P Walsby (GB), 2m 10.7sec; 101, R Millar (GB), 2m 10.8sec; 102, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 10.9sec; 103, F Parra (Col), 2m 11.0sec; 104, S Roche (Ir), 2m 11.1sec; 105, D Roux (Fr), 2m 11.2sec; 106, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 11.3sec; 107, P Walsby (GB), 2m 11.4sec; 108, R Millar (GB), 2m 11.5sec; 109, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 11.6sec; 110, F Parra (Col), 2m 11.7sec; 111, S Roche (Ir), 2m 11.8sec; 112, D Roux (Fr), 2m 11.9sec; 113, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 12.0sec; 114, P Walsby (GB), 2m 12.1sec; 115, R Millar (GB), 2m 12.2sec; 116, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 12.3sec; 117, F Parra (Col), 2m 12.4sec; 118, S Roche (Ir), 2m 12.5sec; 119, D Roux (Fr), 2m 12.6sec; 120, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 12.7sec; 121, P Walsby (GB), 2m 12.8sec; 122, R Millar (GB), 2m 12.9sec; 123, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 13.0sec; 124, F Parra (Col), 2m 13.1sec; 125, S Roche (Ir), 2m 13.2sec; 126, D Roux (Fr), 2m 13.3sec; 127, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 13.4sec; 128, P Walsby (GB), 2m 13.5sec; 129, R Millar (GB), 2m 13.6sec; 130, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 13.7sec; 131, F Parra (Col), 2m 13.8sec; 132, S Roche (Ir), 2m 13.9sec; 133, D Roux (Fr), 2m 14.0sec; 134, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 14.1sec; 135, P Walsby (GB), 2m 14.2sec; 136, R Millar (GB), 2m 14.3sec; 137, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 14.4sec; 138, F Parra (Col), 2m 14.5sec; 139, S Roche (Ir), 2m 14.6sec; 140, D Roux (Fr), 2m 14.7sec; 141, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 14.8sec; 142, P Walsby (GB), 2m 14.9sec; 143, R Millar (GB), 2m 15.0sec; 144, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 15.1sec; 145, F Parra (Col), 2m 15.2sec; 146, S Roche (Ir), 2m 15.3sec; 147, D Roux (Fr), 2m 15.4sec; 148, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 15.5sec; 149, P Walsby (GB), 2m 15.6sec; 150, R Millar (GB), 2m 15.7sec; 151, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 15.8sec; 152, F Parra (Col), 2m 15.9sec; 153, S Roche (Ir), 2m 16.0sec; 154, D Roux (Fr), 2m 16.1sec; 155, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 16.2sec; 156, P Walsby (GB), 2m 16.3sec; 157, R Millar (GB), 2m 16.4sec; 158, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 16.5sec; 159, F Parra (Col), 2m 16.6sec; 160, S Roche (Ir), 2m 16.7sec; 161, D Roux (Fr), 2m 16.8sec; 162, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 16.9sec; 163, P Walsby (GB), 2m 17.0sec; 164, R Millar (GB), 2m 17.1sec; 165, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 17.2sec; 166, F Parra (Col), 2m 17.3sec; 167, S Roche (Ir), 2m 17.4sec; 168, D Roux (Fr), 2m 17.5sec; 169, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 17.6sec; 170, P Walsby (GB), 2m 17.7sec; 171, R Millar (GB), 2m 17.8sec; 172, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 17.9sec; 173, F Parra (Col), 2m 18.0sec; 174, S Roche (Ir), 2m 18.1sec; 175, D Roux (Fr), 2m 18.2sec; 176, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 18.3sec; 177, P Walsby (GB), 2m 18.4sec; 178, R Millar (GB), 2m 18.5sec; 179, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 18.6sec; 180, F Parra (Col), 2m 18.7sec; 181, S Roche (Ir), 2m 18.8sec; 182, D Roux (Fr), 2m 18.9sec; 183, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 19.0sec; 184, P Walsby (GB), 2m 19.1sec; 185, R Millar (GB), 2m 19.2sec; 186, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 19.3sec; 187, F Parra (Col), 2m 19.4sec; 188, S Roche (Ir), 2m 19.5sec; 189, D Roux (Fr), 2m 19.6sec; 190, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 19.7sec; 191, P Walsby (GB), 2m 19.8sec; 192, R Millar (GB), 2m 19.9sec; 193, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 20.0sec; 194, F Parra (Col), 2m 20.1sec; 195, S Roche (Ir), 2m 20.2sec; 196, D Roux (Fr), 2m 20.3sec; 197, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 20.4sec; 198, P Walsby (GB), 2m 20.5sec; 199, R Millar (GB), 2m 20.6sec; 200, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 20.7sec; 201, F Parra (Col), 2m 20.8sec; 202, S Roche (Ir), 2m 20.9sec; 203, D Roux (Fr), 2m 21.0sec; 204, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 21.1sec; 205, P Walsby (GB), 2m 21.2sec; 206, R Millar (GB), 2m 21.3sec; 207, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 21.4sec; 208, F Parra (Col), 2m 21.5sec; 209, S Roche (Ir), 2m 21.6sec; 210, D Roux (Fr), 2m 21.7sec; 211, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 21.8sec; 212, P Walsby (GB), 2m 21.9sec; 213, R Millar (GB), 2m 22.0sec; 214, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 22.1sec; 215, F Parra (Col), 2m 22.2sec; 216, S Roche (Ir), 2m 22.3sec; 217, D Roux (Fr), 2m 22.4sec; 218, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 22.5sec; 219, P Walsby (GB), 2m 22.6sec; 220, R Millar (GB), 2m 22.7sec; 221, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 22.8sec; 222, F Parra (Col), 2m 22.9sec; 223, S Roche (Ir), 2m 23.0sec; 224, D Roux (Fr), 2m 23.1sec; 225, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 23.2sec; 226, P Walsby (GB), 2m 23.3sec; 227, R Millar (GB), 2m 23.4sec; 228, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 23.5sec; 229, F Parra (Col), 2m 23.6sec; 230, S Roche (Ir), 2m 23.7sec; 231, D Roux (Fr), 2m 23.8sec; 232, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 23.9sec; 233, P Walsby (GB), 2m 24.0sec; 234, R Millar (GB), 2m 24.1sec; 235, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 24.2sec; 236, F Parra (Col), 2m 24.3sec; 237, S Roche (Ir), 2m 24.4sec; 238, D Roux (Fr), 2m 24.5sec; 239, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 24.6sec; 240, P Walsby (GB), 2m 24.7sec; 241, R Millar (GB), 2m 24.8sec; 242, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 24.9sec; 243, F Parra (Col), 2m 25.0sec; 244, S Roche (Ir), 2m 25.1sec; 245, D Roux (Fr), 2m 25.2sec; 246, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 25.3sec; 247, P Walsby (GB), 2m 25.4sec; 248, R Millar (GB), 2m 25.5sec; 249, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 25.6sec; 250, F Parra (Col), 2m 25.7sec; 251, S Roche (Ir), 2m 25.8sec; 252, D Roux (Fr), 2m 25.9sec; 253, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 26.0sec; 254, P Walsby (GB), 2m 26.1sec; 255, R Millar (GB), 2m 26.2sec; 256, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 26.3sec; 257, F Parra (Col), 2m 26.4sec; 258, S Roche (Ir), 2m 26.5sec; 259, D Roux (Fr), 2m 26.6sec; 260, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 26.7sec; 261, P Walsby (GB), 2m 26.8sec; 262, R Millar (GB), 2m 26.9sec; 263, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 27.0sec; 264, F Parra (Col), 2m 27.1sec; 265, S Roche (Ir), 2m 27.2sec; 266, D Roux (Fr), 2m 27.3sec; 267, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 27.4sec; 268, P Walsby (GB), 2m 27.5sec; 269, R Millar (GB), 2m 27.6sec; 270, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 27.7sec; 271, F Parra (Col), 2m 27.8sec; 272, S Roche (Ir), 2m 27.9sec; 273, D Roux (Fr), 2m 28.0sec; 274, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 28.1sec; 275, P Walsby (GB), 2m 28.2sec; 276, R Millar (GB), 2m 28.3sec; 277, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 28.4sec; 278, F Parra (Col), 2m 28.5sec; 279, S Roche (Ir), 2m 28.6sec; 280, D Roux (Fr), 2m 28.7sec; 281, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 28.8sec; 282, P Walsby (GB), 2m 28.9sec; 283, R Millar (GB), 2m 29.0sec; 284, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 29.1sec; 285, F Parra (Col), 2m 29.2sec; 286, S Roche (Ir), 2m 29.3sec; 287, D Roux (Fr), 2m 29.4sec; 288, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 29.5sec; 289, P Walsby (GB), 2m 29.6sec; 290, R Millar (GB), 2m 29.7sec; 291, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 29.8sec; 292, F Parra (Col), 2m 29.9sec; 293, S Roche (Ir), 2m 30.0sec; 294, D Roux (Fr), 2m 30.1sec; 295, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 30.2sec; 296, P Walsby (GB), 2m 30.3sec; 297, R Millar (GB), 2m 30.4sec; 298, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 30.5sec; 299, F Parra (Col), 2m 30.6sec; 300, S Roche (Ir), 2m 30.7sec; 301, D Roux (Fr), 2m 30.8sec; 302, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 30.9sec; 303, P Walsby (GB), 2m 31.0sec; 304, R Millar (GB), 2m 31.1sec; 305, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 31.2sec; 306, F Parra (Col), 2m 31.3sec; 307, S Roche (Ir), 2m 31.4sec; 308, D Roux (Fr), 2m 31.5sec; 309, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 31.6sec; 310, P Walsby (GB), 2m 31.7sec; 311, R Millar (GB), 2m 31.8sec; 312, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 31.9sec; 313, F Parra (Col), 2m 32.0sec; 314, S Roche (Ir), 2m 32.1sec; 315, D Roux (Fr), 2m 32.2sec; 316, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 32.3sec; 317, P Walsby (GB), 2m 32.4sec; 318, R Millar (GB), 2m 32.5sec; 319, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 32.6sec; 320, F Parra (Col), 2m 32.7sec; 321, S Roche (Ir), 2m 32.8sec; 322, D Roux (Fr), 2m 32.9sec; 323, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 33.0sec; 324, P Walsby (GB), 2m 33.1sec; 325, R Millar (GB), 2m 33.2sec; 326, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 33.3sec; 327, F Parra (Col), 2m 33.4sec; 328, S Roche (Ir), 2m 33.5sec; 329, D Roux (Fr), 2m 33.6sec; 330, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 33.7sec; 331, P Walsby (GB), 2m 33.8sec; 332, R Millar (GB), 2m 33.9sec; 333, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 34.0sec; 334, F Parra (Col), 2m 34.1sec; 335, S Roche (Ir), 2m 34.2sec; 336, D Roux (Fr), 2m 34.3sec; 337, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 34.4sec; 338, P Walsby (GB), 2m 34.5sec; 339, R Millar (GB), 2m 34.6sec; 340, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 34.7sec; 341, F Parra (Col), 2m 34.8sec; 342, S Roche (Ir), 2m 34.9sec; 343, D Roux (Fr), 2m 35.0sec; 344, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 35.1sec; 345, P Walsby (GB), 2m 35.2sec; 346, R Millar (GB), 2m 35.3sec; 347, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 35.4sec; 348, F Parra (Col), 2m 35.5sec; 349, S Roche (Ir), 2m 35.6sec; 350, D Roux (Fr), 2m 35.7sec; 351, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 35.8sec; 352, P Walsby (GB), 2m 35.9sec; 353, R Millar (GB), 2m 36.0sec; 354, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 36.1sec; 355, F Parra (Col), 2m 36.2sec; 356, S Roche (Ir), 2m 36.3sec; 357, D Roux (Fr), 2m 36.4sec; 358, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 36.5sec; 359, P Walsby (GB), 2m 36.6sec; 360, R Millar (GB), 2m 36.7sec; 361, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 36.8sec; 362, F Parra (Col), 2m 36.9sec; 363, S Roche (Ir), 2m 37.0sec; 364, D Roux (Fr), 2m 37.1sec; 365, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 37.2sec; 366, P Walsby (GB), 2m 37.3sec; 367, R Millar (GB), 2m 37.4sec; 368, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 37.5sec; 369, F Parra (Col), 2m 37.6sec; 370, S Roche (Ir), 2m 37.7sec; 371, D Roux (Fr), 2m 37.8sec; 372, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 37.9sec; 373, P Walsby (GB), 2m 38.0sec; 374, R Millar (GB), 2m 38.1sec; 375, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 38.2sec; 376, F Parra (Col), 2m 38.3sec; 377, S Roche (Ir), 2m 38.4sec; 378, D Roux (Fr), 2m 38.5sec; 379, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 38.6sec; 380, P Walsby (GB), 2m 38.7sec; 381, R Millar (GB), 2m 38.8sec; 382, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 38.9sec; 383, F Parra (Col), 2m 39.0sec; 384, S Roche (Ir), 2m 39.1sec; 385, D Roux (Fr), 2m 39.2sec; 386, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 39.3sec; 387, P Walsby (GB), 2m 39.4sec; 388, R Millar (GB), 2m 39.5sec; 389, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 39.6sec; 390, F Parra (Col), 2m 39.7sec; 391, S Roche (Ir), 2m 39.8sec; 392, D Roux (Fr), 2m 39.9sec; 393, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 40.0sec; 394, P Walsby (GB), 2m 40.1sec; 395, R Millar (GB), 2m 40.2sec; 396, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 40.3sec; 397, F Parra (Col), 2m 40.4sec; 398, S Roche (Ir), 2m 40.5sec; 399, D Roux (Fr), 2m 40.6sec; 400, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 40.7sec; 401, P Walsby (GB), 2m 40.8sec; 402, R Millar (GB), 2m 40.9sec; 403, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 41.0sec; 404, F Parra (Col), 2m 41.1sec; 405, S Roche (Ir), 2m 41.2sec; 406, D Roux (Fr), 2m 41.3sec; 407, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 41.4sec; 408, P Walsby (GB), 2m 41.5sec; 409, R Millar (GB), 2m 41.6sec; 410, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 41.7sec; 411, F Parra (Col), 2m 41.8sec; 412, S Roche (Ir), 2m 41.9sec; 413, D Roux (Fr), 2m 42.0sec; 414, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 42.1sec; 415, P Walsby (GB), 2m 42.2sec; 416, R Millar (GB), 2m 42.3sec; 417, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 42.4sec; 418, F Parra (Col), 2m 42.5sec; 419, S Roche (Ir), 2m 42.6sec; 420, D Roux (Fr), 2m 42.7sec; 421, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 42.8sec; 422, P Walsby (GB), 2m 42.9sec; 423, R Millar (GB), 2m 43.0sec; 424, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 43.1sec; 425, F Parra (Col), 2m 43.2sec; 426, S Roche (Ir), 2m 43.3sec; 427, D Roux (Fr), 2m 43.4sec; 428, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 43.5sec; 429, P Walsby (GB), 2m 43.6sec; 430, R Millar (GB), 2m 43.7sec; 431, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 43.8sec; 432, F Parra (Col), 2m 43.9sec; 433, S Roche (Ir), 2m 44.0sec; 434, D Roux (Fr), 2m 44.1sec; 435, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 44.2sec; 436, P Walsby (GB), 2m 44.3sec; 437, R Millar (GB), 2m 44.4sec; 438, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 44.5sec; 439, F Parra (Col), 2m 44.6sec; 440, S Roche (Ir), 2m 44.7sec; 441, D Roux (Fr), 2m 44.8sec; 442, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 44.9sec; 443, P Walsby (GB), 2m 45.0sec; 444, R Millar (GB), 2m 45.1sec; 445, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 45.2sec; 446, F Parra (Col), 2m 45.3sec; 447, S Roche (Ir), 2m 45.4sec; 448, D Roux (Fr), 2m 45.5sec; 449, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 45.6sec; 450, P Walsby (GB), 2m 45.7sec; 451, R Millar (GB), 2m 45.8sec; 452, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 45.9sec; 453, F Parra (Col), 2m 46.0sec; 454, S Roche (Ir), 2m 46.1sec; 455, D Roux (Fr), 2m 46.2sec; 456, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 46.3sec; 457, P Walsby (GB), 2m 46.4sec; 458, R Millar (GB), 2m 46.5sec; 459, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 46.6sec; 460, F Parra (Col), 2m 46.7sec; 461, S Roche (Ir), 2m 46.8sec; 462, D Roux (Fr), 2m 46.9sec; 463, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 47.0sec; 464, P Walsby (GB), 2m 47.1sec; 465, R Millar (GB), 2m 47.2sec; 466, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 47.3sec; 467, F Parra (Col), 2m 47.4sec; 468, S Roche (Ir), 2m 47.5sec; 469, D Roux (Fr), 2m 47.6sec; 470, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 47.7sec; 471, P Walsby (GB), 2m 47.8sec; 472, R Millar (GB), 2m 47.9sec; 473, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 48.0sec; 474, F Parra (Col), 2m 48.1sec; 475, S Roche (Ir), 2m 48.2sec; 476, D Roux (Fr), 2m 48.3sec; 477, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 48.4sec; 478, P Walsby (GB), 2m 48.5sec; 479, R Millar (GB), 2m 48.6sec; 480, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 48.7sec; 481, F Parra (Col), 2m 48.8sec; 482, S Roche (Ir), 2m 48.9sec; 483, D Roux (Fr), 2m 49.0sec; 484, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 49.1sec; 485, P Walsby (GB), 2m 49.2sec; 486, R Millar (GB), 2m 49.3sec; 487, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 49.4sec; 488, F Parra (Col), 2m 49.5sec; 489, S Roche (Ir), 2m 49.6sec; 490, D Roux (Fr), 2m 49.7sec; 491, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 49.8sec; 492, P Walsby (GB), 2m 49.9sec; 493, R Millar (GB), 2m 50.0sec; 494, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 50.1sec; 495, F Parra (Col), 2m 50.2sec; 496, S Roche (Ir), 2m 50.3sec; 497, D Roux (Fr), 2m 50.4sec; 498, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 50.5sec; 499, P Walsby (GB), 2m 50.6sec; 500, R Millar (GB), 2m 50.7sec; 501, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 50.8sec; 502, F Parra (Col), 2m 50.9sec; 503, S Roche (Ir), 2m 51.0sec; 504, D Roux (Fr), 2m 51.1sec; 505, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 51.2sec; 506, P Walsby (GB), 2m 51.3sec; 507, R Millar (GB), 2m 51.4sec; 508, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 51.5sec; 509, F Parra (Col), 2m 51.6sec; 510, S Roche (Ir), 2m 51.7sec; 511, D Roux (Fr), 2m 51.8sec; 512, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 51.9sec; 513, P Walsby (GB), 2m 52.0sec; 514, R Millar (GB), 2m 52.1sec; 515, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 52.2sec; 516, F Parra (Col), 2m 52.3sec; 517, S Roche (Ir), 2m 52.4sec; 518, D Roux (Fr), 2m 52.5sec; 519, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 52.6sec; 520, P Walsby (GB), 2m 52.7sec; 521, R Millar (GB), 2m 52.8sec; 522, J-Lucien (Bel), 2m 52.9sec; 523, F Parra (Col), 2m 53.0sec; 524, S Roche (Ir), 2m 53.1sec; 525, D Roux (Fr), 2m 53.2sec; 526, C Mottet (Fr), 2m 53.3sec

Marshall lies in wait

CRICKET: FORMER ENGLAND BATSMAN TO UNDERGO SURGERY; CAPEL LEFT OUT OF TEAM FOR FOURTH TEST

MCC lose Cowdrey's services at a critical time

By John Woodcock
The MCC's bicentenary seems to be not much festive as it should be. After a very successful first Test match, the annual report was rejected, and a second Test match that was ruined by rain, comes the disconcerting news that Colin Cowdrey, the MCC's president, is to go into hospital next week for a heart bypass. This will prevent him from taking the chair on the last of the three important occasions.

September 5. That, I gather, would be about par for the operation. If he is, it will not be the first time he has been in hospital. In 1963, it was his left arm in plaster and two balls left of a famous Test match. Cowdrey was the last man in England and needed six to win.

As the president's traditional deputy, the club's treasurer, Hubert Doggart, will be standing in for Cowdrey, other than at the MCC annual general meeting, when Cowdrey's previous president, J. G. W. Davies, will take the chair. Since his year as president, Davies has kept in close touch with affairs as a member of the World Cup committee.

For Jack Bailey, the last secretary of MCC, to have been put out of office in the bicentenary year may well have been unwise, even if he and his committee were hopelessly at loggerheads; and there is no doubt that the committee was caught with its guard down by some inspired and aggressive questioning at the annual general meeting in May. Even so, the issue has been allowed to get altogether out of hand.

Cowdrey is 54. He had a "warning" in Hong Kong recently, while on MCC business, and he had more recalcitrant class to deal with than the band of MCC members who seem set upon putting their committee through the hoop on Thursday week.

Robinson and Athey's reprieve sees England stick to fragile formula

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
There would be little knowing from the England side for the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill Insurance and starting at Edgbaston on Thursday, just how easily Pakistan won the third. The only changes in the chosen 12 are the return of French for Richards, French recovering from chicken-pox, and the reappearance of Radford, who replaces Capel.

Although England were bowled out at Headingley for 136 and 199, the batting has been weakened. At Headingley, Capel made more runs than Broad, Robinson, Athey, Gatting and Richards put together. Now, ironically, he has gone. He was being played as an all-rounder, and at Headingley, and again in the Benson and Hedges final, his bowling was disappointing.

Robinson, whose known weakness against genuine pace was exposed by Imran Khan at Headingley, and Gower were both candidates for omission. I thought that it would be a stronger side for having Gooch in Robinson's place and Lamb in Athey's. But Robinson's 166 in the first Test match and Athey's 123 in the second saved them, together with the fact that the Edgbaston pitch is likely to be slow enough to take the sting out of Imran.

If you take away Robinson's runs in the Old Trafford Test and Athey's at Lord's, their first-class averages for the season are 19 and 16. It may sound paradoxical, but runs can be easier to make in Test matches than in the country championship, so long as the West Indian fast bowlers or Hadlee are not engaged, and Imran when he is on song, and

provided the match is not at Headingley.
If it were not for Gatting's 78 against Gloucestershire last Friday and Botham's 126 not out against a much-weakened Somerset attack on the same day, England would, as of now, be going into Thursday's match without a batsman with a decent score behind him. If the batting order had been culled from the present set of averages, it might have read Fowler, Curtis, C. L. Smith, Bailey, Lamb and Richard Williams; of those chosen, only Gatting is in the top 20.

In the two Test matches he has played, both of them last year, Radford did himself less than justice. He seemed tense, and to be trying to bowl too fast. In 63 overs he took three wickets for 219 runs, and at Edgbaston, Gatting gave him three overs in India's second innings, compared with Foster's 22 and Pringle's 16.

But it was felt at Headingley that England could have done with Radford, and there is talk of a green pitch for Thursday, which should suit him. He is a hard worker and remains consistently successful in the championship. Only Foster has taken more first-class wickets this season. Had Pringle been fully fit, he might have been brought back. Not yet 29, he should have some Test cricket ahead of him yet.

What Stewart has in mind, I imagine, is two hours in the nets in the morning—an over, followed by five minutes walking around as if in the field, and then another over, with the treatment repeated in the afternoon.

The only bowling Botham has had this month was 12 overs in the NatWest and eight in the Sunday League. A damaged foot kept him from bowling at Headingley, as did the rain at Taunton last week—and he is going to be one of five bowlers at Edgbaston.

For one reason and another it is not a side that fills one with any great confidence. Something very like it has lost four and won none of England's last nine home Test matches.

For that, though, he is going to have to wait, either for the last Test at the Oval or the World Cup in India and Pakistan.

DeFreitas's fortunes continue to decline. An achiever in Australia, he is even out of the Leicestershire side now, the young West Indian, Ferris, having been preferred to him at Taunton on Saturday. What might best restore DeFreitas's confidence is a return to the England side, where the environment seems to suit him.

Contact was made yesterday with Botham, where he was cornered at the Open Championship in Muirfield, to arrange for him to contact Mickey Stewart, the England manager. The idea is for them to meet today or tomorrow at a ground where Stewart can put Botham through his paces in the nets. If it were left to Botham himself, or to a lot of us for that matter, it could turn into a quick spin and a session in the pub.

Radford is sitting out the four games at Taunton, his first test for Worcestershire this season, but he confirmed to Mickey Stewart, the England manager, that he would be in "tip-top" condition on Thursday.

I've had treatment for a minor strain, but the only reason I'm not playing here is because I wanted a rest," the pace bowler, aged 30, said. He has forced his way back into the Test reckoning by the volume of his wicket-taking.

His tally of first-class victims, in only two and a half seasons at New Road, stands at a remarkable 234, including 55 in this championship, and the best performance of eight for 55 against Nottinghamshire. In contrast, Radford was dropped by England after taking only three wickets for 219 runs in his first two Tests against India and New Zealand last summer.

But he admitted last night: "I have learned a lot from those experiences. I was desperate to impress and justify my selection and tried too hard instead of relaxing. Suppose I was also overworked by the occasion."

"I think I've bowled as well as anyone this season, though I felt I had a better chance of getting back into the England team for the third Test at Headingley. It will be interesting now to see what sort of wicket they prepare at Edgbaston. It must either be a real seamer or something to help the seamers."

"No one wants to go into the final Test having to win to draw the series. Obviously, from my point of view, I'm hoping they'll leave a bit of grass on it."

Phil Nisale, the Worcestershire captain, said of Radford's call-up: "I'm very pleased for him. He has bowled extremely well again this season and deserves another chance."

Radford: weight of wicket-taking has earned a Test recall

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HOCKEY
Captain Dodds to England's rescue in the nick of time

From Sydney Friskin
Dublin

Ireland..... 1
England..... 2

England snatched victory from Ireland here yesterday to win the home countries tournament, and they can thank their captain, Richard Dodds, for scoring the first goal, with only 30 seconds remaining in the game.

Earlier in the day Wales defeated Scotland 4-1 with goals by Lewis, Thomas, Cutter and Moulton. Scotland, short of firepower, went down 4-0 and missed the length with a well-taken goal by Leiper.

For Ireland, a draw would have been sufficient to win the tournament, and after they had dramatically scored the equalizer their purpose seemed fulfilled until they conceded what proved to be a fatal short corner.

On Saturday England beat Wales 7-1 and Ireland beat Scotland 2-0 to reach the final. Kerty scored four goals for England to finish top scorer and Robert Thompson celebrated his first appearance in an international by scoring the sixth goal. Bachelor and Leman got the others and Thomas scored for Wales.

Ireland, with goals by Morris and Sloan, from a short corner, deserved their victory over Scotland.

Douglas Potter, the captain of Scotland, sustained a fractured hand in the match against Wales.

England were more vigorous in the second half. Sherwin in the Irish goal, came out to save a shot from Kerty. Then a short corner to England led to a scramble and that was the beginning of a short period of English ascendancy.

In the nineteenth minute Dodds scored with a direct hit from a short corner, but England's joy was short-lived.

YACHTING
Hartley grasps victory

By Roger Lean-Vercos

MOTOR CYCLING
Mamola is too slick in the rain

From Michael Scott
Le Mans

James Hartley and Ian Tillet from the Incheon Sailing Club boldly conquered the International 14s fleet in the opening race of the Prince of Wales Cup Week in Falmouth yesterday.

Steady rain turned the track into a skating rink and gave Randy Mamola an opportunity to show his wet-weather superiority on his Lucky Strike Yamaha, leading throughout to win by more than 20 seconds in yesterday's French Grand Prix.

The gusty north-westerly force 4-5 dotted with frequent rain squalls was not exactly ideal weather for the start of a championship week but the 14s of the course but the runs with both helm and crew fully extended on the wire.

Wayne Gardner (Rothmans Honda), the leader of the championship, was not suited by the slippery conditions and finished fourth.

Leaders at the first mark were Charles Stanley and John Rogers who had found the plying right hand side of the beat, but in the general poor visibility they failed to spot the wing mark soon enough and sailed too low a course on the first reach.

The young Italian, Pier Chilli (Honda), eventually shook off the persistent Yamaha of Christian Sarron, the local hero, for second.

Hartley and Tillet capitalized on this error, and sailing with practiced elegance, snatched the lead on the second storming reach and held it to the end of the race, by which time they had opened out an enormous 3½ gap.

The British team of Steve Webster and Tony Hewitt survived three off-track excursions to finish third in the sidecar. Hewitt retires his testost.

Martin Warren and Adam Goodchild finally got the better of Andy Fitzgerald and Adrian Murphy in a tight race for second place.

RESULTS: 1. R. Mamola (US), Yamaha, 58min 43.5sec; 2. P. Francisco (CHI), Honda, 58:17.66; 3. S. Sarron (F), Yamaha, 58:24.14; 4. W. Gardner (GB), Honda, 59:27.83; 5. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 6. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 7. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 8. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 9. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 10. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 11. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 12. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 13. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 14. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 15. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 16. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 17. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 18. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 19. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 20. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 21. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 22. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 23. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 24. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 25. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 26. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 27. A. 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Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 290. K. Sarron (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 291. A. Haslam (GB), Honda, 59:37.83; 292

Agony of silence for the victors and losers

By David Miller

Sport is characterized by a throaty roar of acclaim: at Twickenham, Aintree or Wembley, at an Olympic final or Madison Square Garden. There is nothing to compare, however, with the massive, breath-held silence of 20,000 people at Muirfield awaiting yesterday's agonizing outcome at the final hole between Nick Faldo and Paul Azinger.

Sad, courageous Azinger. An almost funeral pall hung over the crowd as the luckless American arrived at the final green, bunkered to the left, to attempt to rescue a dream which had so wretchedly disintegrated over the two last disastrous holes. In a few moments his young lean face perceptibly aged. Seldom have triumph and disaster been so unbearably held in the same palm.

Yet none should doubt that Faldo played a champion's round one stride ahead of his rival. With home expectation enormous, with his own ambition pumping, his nerve and his head still held steady. His sustained round of unbroken par contained moments of heroic calm without which the afternoon might have run away from him. It must be hoped that the champion's crown he deservedly now wears will enable him to be more relaxed off the course.

It is a reflection of the strained relationship between Faldo and the media that, with some 170 armbands available to walk the course with the players, fewer than a dozen yesterday followed the leading Briton, and this had extraordinarily diminished to four or five by the last six holes. It would be difficult

to say whether that was an indication of disaffection or of the proclivity of the Press for working, at stroke-play events, from the tent.

Faldo must be praised for overcoming a few difficult years, on and off the course, for working diligently without immediate encouragement at modifying his swing with Dave Leadbetter, his coach, and for showing a champion's resolution when his chance came for the sweetest of prizes. To be popular is not essential to success: let us hope this triumph gives breadth to his personality.

What was shown transparently yesterday was character under the stress of competition. Faldo came to the first tee with a previous best performance of fourth in 1982, fifth last year and seventh twice. Consistency would now be the key.

He was partnered by Craig Stadler, that portly American who must give his tailor a trying time. For him it was not to be a happy day. Starting at four under par, his challenge soon evaporated.

He has an endearing way of looking at departing, miscued shots like some lady with whom he has had an argument, half bitter, half nostalgic.

It was another day more suitable for fishing than golf. A grey sea mist rolled over the course, penetrating one's clothing, but thankfully the wind was nowhere near as fierce as Saturday. Faldo's attack was quickly apparent. Commendably straight off the tee, he was within inches of having birdies at the first five holes. As the surge of the sea drummed in his ears at the 559-yard fifth, he heard that Azinger was now seven under: then eight

under at the seventh.

If, unknowingly, the chance to have taken the title with more comfort had slipped away over those early holes, the core to eventual success came from the 7th to 11th. With a cross wind at the 7th, Faldo put a five iron into one of those fearsome bunkers to the left of the green, but escaped to within five feet of the pin. Bunkered again at the 8th to the right, he saved par again by dropping the ball dead for a single putt.

At the 9th he again missed a possible birdie, breaking off in hesitation when preparing a 3½ foot first putt and missed. Bunkered at the 10th, he came out to within two feet.

Now, at the 11th, came perhaps the shot which won the trophy. His second

left him close to the green but obstructed by a huge bunker with the hole hidden behind it on a slope running back towards him. He rolled his chip round the hillock to the left but the ball did not swing back far enough, and left him with four feet downhill requiring a surgeon's care. The ball dropped.

Now he knew that Azinger had shed two strokes of his lead and from the 13th to 17th Faldo gave nothing away as the mist turned to the finest rain. At the 17th you could barely see the grandstand from the tee. From 30 feet he putted to within 15 inches. With every shot the pressure was growing on Azinger behind him.

And so to the 18th, where Faldo fluffed his birdie and Azinger met his nemesis.

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Swinton losses
The Swinton hooker, Rod Haslam, has retired on medical advice because of a serious knee injury.

Budd puts the record straight
In a storm of controversy, Zola Budd came to Britain from South Africa as one of the best young athletes in the world. That was little more than three years ago. Now, dogged by injury and turmoil, she has not run internationally for 11 months. What has happened to the wonder-child whose life turned sour? In special interviews with *The Times*, Miss Budd talks of her experiences and her ambitions. Tomorrow we publish the first part of her disclosures.

Also in *The Times* tomorrow, we offer the chance to win a first-class visit to the MCC Bicentenary match between England and the Rest of the World.

Faldo's dramatic win is worth the wait

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Nick Faldo won the 116th Open Championship at Muirfield yesterday to complete his emergence from three years in the wilderness of world golf.

On the day after his thirtieth birthday, Faldo put together 18 successive pars for a final round of 71, then waited as the luckless Paul Azinger dropped a shot at each of the last two holes to clutch defeat from the jaws of victory. Faldo's winning aggregate of 279, five strokes under par, earned him £75,000 and the possession of the silver claret jug by one stroke from the Australian, Rodger Davis (69), and the American, Azinger (73).

Faldo said: "I knew I'd do it. I knew I'd do it this week. And I knew I had to do it. The most important thing about winning is that it will further my career. I'm now guaranteed for a number of years of being invited to all the major championships. As a teenager I would line up putts on the practice green and say that this one is to win the Open. Well it happened to me out there today, on that last green, but I pushed that first putt. The second putt was almost five feet long and I was relieved to make it."

"When you hang your hat up at the end of a career and look back it would have been extremely sad in my case to have got so close without actually doing it. I was there in 1978 and again in 1983 and this time I decided to do nothing suicidal in the last round. I've never had 18 successive pars and it might look rather conservative. But I was aggressive every time I needed to be out there."

Triumph for Faldo is particularly sweet. He had become irritated by his demotion from being the leading British player following Sandy Lyle's Open win two years ago, and his spirits diminished as he was pushed further into the shadows by the exploits of Severiano Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer and, more recently, Ian Woosnam.

Faldo went through per-



THE OPEN

sonal as well as professional turmoil, with divorce from his first wife, but as he married again so equanimity returned to his life. Gill presented him with their first child, Natalie, 10 months ago and it further fuelled his ambition to succeed.

Yet a victory in the Spanish Open in May, following three years without a success, was insufficient evidence on which to base a revival. It needed a major championship, and the prospect looked slim as Faldo was compelled to accept that invitations to the likes of the United States Masters and the United States Open were a thing of the past unless he turned his career around.

He did so on the course where Cotton, Player, Nicklaus, Trevino and Watson had before him engraved their class. And he did so with a performance which supported his decision, to remodel his swing with the assistance of David Leadbetter, a British-born, Florida-based teacher.

In 1983 at Royal Birkdale, Faldo had led with nine holes

to play, but he immediately realized as he left the course that evening that the time had come to search for something more reliable.

Yesterday he was a model of consistency. He set off with a Scottish hair, an east coast mist rolling off the sea, threatening to engulf the course. The wind was a mere zephyr compared with the 25mph gusts which had buffeted the players on Saturday during the third round, after which Azinger led by one stroke from Faldo and the South African, David Frost.

Azinger had been taunted by his friends 12 months ago for staying at home in Bradenton, Florida, instead of attending the Open. Now this tall, thin man who seems so temperamental well-suited to the vagaries of the game, was putting distance between himself and his rivals.

He was out in 34 and he looked without a care in the world as he holed from 25 ft and then from 10ft for birdies at the fourth and fifth respectively. He dropped a shot by being bunkered at the sixth but another birdie from 18ft at the eighth put him firmly in the driving seat.

Faldo's courage showed as three times in four holes from the seventh he salvaged pars from bunkers. He was doing what others around him found impossible. He was remaining cool and composed, collecting par after par, and even if the putts for birdies repeatedly shaved the hole he seemed unaffected by his misfortune.

Davis came out of the pack, with three birdies in four holes from the eighth, and as Payne Stewart in touch at the turn, was unable to move up an-

other gear on the inward half so Faldo waited for Azinger to wobble.

It had seemed unlikely but it happened. He was in a bunker at the 10th to drop a shot. He took three putts at the next and, suddenly, his three-shot lead was down to one.

Azinger, one of the most deliberate of American golfers, needed all his experience. The trouble was there was not too much in reserve. He had not before this year won a tournament. Three victories on the United States tour this

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	447	4	10	475	4
2	351	4	11	385	4
3	379	4	12	381	4
4	180	3	13	152	3
5	559	5	14	449	4
6	469	4	15	411	4
7	185	3	16	188	3
8	444	4	17	550	4
9	504	5	18	448	4
Out 3,618		36	In 3,445		35
Total yardage: 6,993			Par: 71		

season might look good in the record book but the Open championship is different.

He drove into a bunker at the 17th and a six left him level with Faldo, who by now was already in the clubhouse. Azinger, however, had now come in sight of the clubhouse of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers and he needed a four to force a playoff.

The tee shot was struck straight and true but the approach was always going left. It finished in a bunker and Azinger, with an awkward stance, could do no better than splash it out to 27 feet from the hole. Faldo knew the title was his when the spectators quietly shared with Azinger the disappointment he clearly felt as the putt missed.



Going well: Azinger birdies the fourth before his fortunes changed (photograph: Ian Stewart)

Mayo is leading amateur

Paul Mayo finished the greatest two months of his life yesterday by collecting the silver medal as leading amateur at the Open, but he admitted he could not cope with his last-round playing partner, Fuzzy Zoeller, and that professional golf "does nothing to turn me on".

The player from Newport, aged 23, made his second Walker Cup appearance at the end of May, although that was something of an anticlimax as he was left out of both singles, then won the British title a week later. That earned him exemption for his first Open as well as an invitation to the

US Masters next April.

He had a last round of 76 Willson, whose brother, Dennis, was a British champion diver, called the Open the "greatest few days of my life". He added: "I didn't want to hole my last putt - I wanted to stay there all day."

Steel runs cold for Huckleberry Finn

By John Hennessy

It was Huckleberry Finn who walked onto the first tee at Muirfield yesterday. It was Tom Watson who ambled to the third, seemingly struck by several inches under the influence of a disobedient putter.

The beaming smile evoked by a chorus of "Come on, Tom," gave way to a look of crumpled bewilderment. His putter has been a faithful ally over the years, finding the hole with uncanny precision from all distances and points of the compass. Now it let him down from three feet at the second and five feet at the third.

His three putts on the second hole is almost a collector's item, in defiance moreover of an "Old Glory"

hoisted aloft by a well-wisher on that tee. But it was his compatriot, Payne Stewart, who was patriotically inspired to hole a birdie putt from six feet.

Thereafter the putter was hardly to blame, because its master, most people's favourite when his day began only two shots behind the callow Azinger and one a drift of the determined Faldo, rarely gave it a chance. He was 20 feet from the hole at the short fourth and, still more surprisingly, 15 feet further away at the next.

That fifth was a fearsome prospect yesterday. 550 yards into the wind and neither player dared risk a fairway wood. A long iron, however, left Watson 120 yards out, but

his wedge gave him little hope of a four.

So the sad tale unfolded. Quite out of character Watson putted up a yard short at the sixth, needed two from 20 feet at the seventh and he even missed the golden opportunity offered by the 504-yard ninth.

A mild imprecation heralded a tee shot into the deep rough, but he still had only 80 yards or so to go with his third. His pitch was dead on line but his putt from 15 feet never was. Stewart emphasized the goodies on offer by holing from 20 feet for an eagle three.

Watson now reverted to yesterday's man - which is not to say that he may not also be tomorrow's man. But at the turn he was, at one under par, three shots behind Stewart

and, more significant, seven shots behind the still younger compatriot, Azinger, and five adrift of Faldo.

To begin with, every other person on the course seemed to know Watson well enough to exert "Tom" to mount a supreme effort, but as he and Stewart turned for home, many went off to witness the fluctuating fortunes of Azinger and the steady efforts of Faldo to keep a clear head when everyone else was losing his.

Watson did, at last, nail down a birdie at the 15th, but, alas, it no longer mattered, nor, by the same token, did the shots dropped at the 14th and 15th. It was already time to be thinking about 1988 and Royal Lytham and St Anne's.

Hole-in-one for Andrade

Billy Andrade, who turned professional only one month ago, completed his first Open Championship with a hole-in-one during a final round of 75 (Mitchell Platts writes).

Andrade, aged 23, from Bristol, Rhode Island, achieved his ace at the seventh (185 yards). He used a 5-iron although he initially contemplated hitting a 4-iron. The ball landed 10 feet right of the hole and kicked left.

"It was my third hole-in-one - I had my first when I was 12 years old - and it was a great feeling," Andrade said. "It's been a very special week for me. When you walk in and see the sign that says this is the 116th Open Championship then it has to be when you are only 23 years old."

Simpson remembered 20 years on

From John Wilcockson, Mont Ventoux

At the same moment Jean-Francois Bernard was crossing the finishing line in victory yesterday, a small ceremony was being held less than a mile away down the mountain road here. Jacques Goddet, aged 82, the director of the Tour de France, and Helen Hoban walked a few yards up the rocky hillside from the road to place flowers on the memorial to Tom Simpson, Helen's late husband.

It was 20 years ago, during the thirteenth stage of the 54th Tour de France, that Simpson fell while racing towards the mountain summit. As helpers rushed to his side, Simpson - who remains the only British cyclist to have worn the coveted yellow jersey - said: "Put me back on my bike." He pedalled only a few yards more before collapsing from a combination of heatstroke,

physical exhaustion and drug abuse.

Ironically, yesterday, it was announced that two riders have been found positive at the drugs control in this tour. Guido Bonampai, the Italian who won the seventh stage two weeks ago, was found positive and loses his victory.

Race report, page 32

Britain's pride

Pierre Harper, the British champion, this year achieved the best result in men's foil since 1969 at the world fencing championships when he finished eleventh.

Rained off

The first two days of the British standard-class nationals and Booker regionals gliding competition being held at High Wycombe have been washed out by appalling weather.

Smith wins again

Harvey Smith and his outstanding Dutch-bred gelding, Sanyo Shining Example, won yesterday's Swedish Jumping Derby in Falsterbo for the second year in succession.

The win, which netted Smith £19,000, came after a six horse jump-off in which the two other British riders, Michael Whitaker, on Next Warren Point, and John Whitaker, on Next Milton, finished second and third respectively.



Smith: triumphant

Record attempt

The Danish cyclist, Hans Henrik Oersted, has announced that he will try to break the world one-hour record both at sea level and at altitude in September. The attempt at sea level will be at Bassano del Grappa. Oersted will later travel to Arequipa, Peru, for another attempt at an altitude of 2,350 metres (about 7,400ft).

Hutchings runs

Tim Hutchings, one of Britain's selections for the 5,000 metres in the world championships, has accepted an invitation to run in the Dundrum Sports meeting in Dublin on August 3.

Challenging

San Diego (Reuters) - The San Diego Yacht Club, holders of the America's Cup, is considering whether to accept a challenge from New Zealand's Mercury Bay Boating Club to a match race next June.

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